The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,596.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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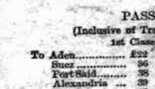
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 19th July 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	July. 19	Leave Madras	July. 1
" Carwar	21	" Coconada	3
" Naraakal	22	" Vizagapatam	4
" Tuticorin	24	" Bimlipatam	5
" Colombo	25	" Gopalpore	6
" Galle	26	Arrive Calcutta	7
" Negapatam	28		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries landed at Naraakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

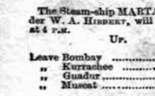
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up at the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 513 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 23rd July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Bussorah	12
" Kurrachee	27	" Mahomerah	12
" Guadur	28	" Fao	12
" Muscat	31	" Bushire	16
" Lingah	2	" Lingah	18
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Lingah	3	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	23
" Fao	7	" Kurrachee	27
" Mahomerah	7	Arrive Bombay	30
Arrive Bussorah	8		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, specially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accomodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £8
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	10
Alexandria	39	25	12
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	50	34	15
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	38	15-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to proceed in by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of this Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the S.S. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

Volkart Brothers,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and meet other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Trans^ts Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £ 15	2nd Class. £ 10	Deck. £ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MARY MILDRED, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DE-PATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders can be obtained only after payment of General Average, the Statement of which can be inspected at our Office.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain R. J. McNeill, Ship Mary Mildred.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MARIA HAY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, at their risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Maria Hay.

15th July 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. SNIPE, Captain S. Rousseau, from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading for endorsement to be sent to the office of Hajee Ismail Abadeen Shirazie, Bakal Lane, Fort.

HAJEE ISMAIL ABADEEN SHIRAZIE.

Bombay, 16th July 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

Bombay, 1st June 1870. W. G. STRETTON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £33; 2nd class £24. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heilbronne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
6 "	Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2 "	Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1 "	Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 "	Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½ "	Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
½ "	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1 "	White Cambrics.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Shooting Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Sycenic-View from Market Reports.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLEN SANNOX, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Jenkinson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

LYON & Co.,
Agents Ship Glen Sannox.

Bombay, 18th July 1870.

NOTICE.—The following TELEGRAM has been received from London :—"In all PRIVATE MESSAGES for France CODE and CYPHER are TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED."

ROBERT BOTELER.
Actg. Superintendent in Charge, Government Telegraph Office.

THE PORT CANNING, LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION & DOCK COMPANY (Limited). —A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Horaby Row, when the Re-construction Scheme will be laid before the Meeting, together with a report on the position of the Company by Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna.

MICHAEL R. De QUADROS,
Chairman, Committee of Bombay Shareholders.

Bombay, 18th July 1870.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Rs. 146-8-3 per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the office of the undersigned, upon production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
VIGO & Co.,
Managers and Secretaries.

Bombay Royal Insurance Company's Office, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, 16th July 1870.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. (In Liquidation).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims IS PAYABLE on and after the 18TH INSTANT, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1, Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

HENRY ROGERS, Trustee.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

Bombay, 16th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, Limited.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, EZEKIEL DAVID SASSOON and HENRY PRENTIS, all of Bombay aforesaid, JOHN SMITH, at present residing in England, and MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE and NICHOLAS DE GA, both of Bombay aforesaid, Promoters of the abovementioned Company. } Petitioners.

UPON reading the Order for winding up of the said Company made herein on the 1st, and sealed on the 5th day of July 1870, respectively, I do order that all parties concerned do attend me in my Chambers, in the High Court, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any) why Mr. Patrick Dewar, of Bombay, should not be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company without remuneration and without being required to give security to proceed with the liquidation of the said Company.—Dated this 16th day of July 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queen by D'Laing Purves, ...	3	4
Sacred Minstrel, by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., Scott	3	4
Goldsmith's Works	3	4
British Humanists, by John S. Kettle, F.S.A., Scott ...	3	4
Macaulay on Field Fortification. Illustrated with 12 Plates	13	8
Central and Eastern Arabia, by William Gifford Palgrave..	3	12
Wonderful Characters, Henry Wilson and James Caulfield.	3	12
Cent per Cent. A Story by Blanchard Jerrold	3	4
A search for Winter Sunbeams, by Samuel S. Cox ...	9	0
Robinson Crusoe, 100 Illustrations, by Ernest Griset ...	4	8
Table Traits, by Dr. Doran	4	8
Life in London, Tom and Jerry, by Pierce Egan	4	12
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management	4	12
Bridgewater Treatises, by Francis Buckland, M.A., Text Vol. I.	9	8
Ditto Ditto Ditto Plates Vol. 2...	9	8
Lives of Indian Officers by John W. Kaye	4	12
Two Marriages, by the Author of John Halifax ...	2	8
Apostles of Mediæval Europe, by Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D.	2	8
Cousin Jack. A Domestic Story...	3	12
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, A to D, D to P, & P to Z, in 3 volumes	5	4
Nirgis and Bismillah, by Hafiz Allard	6	10
Seats and Saddles &c., by Francis Dwyer... ...	4	12
Rites and Ceremonies of Freemasonry	2	4
Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	4
Manual of Freemasonry	2	4
Bow Bells, Vol. 10	4	8
Reynolds's Miscellany, Vol. XLI	3	4
Cassell's Popular Educator, Vol. V.	3	12
Once a Week Vol. XXI	4	4
Tinsley's Magazine	5	0
Forbes's Persian Grammar	12	0
Forbes's Hindustani Grammar	6	12
Dr. Forbes's smaller Dictionary, Hindustani and English ...	9	8
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	2	4
Translation of the Begh-o-Bahar, by Duncan Forbes, LL.D.	5	0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	3	0
Forbes's Baital-Pachisi	6	0
East Indian Ready Reckoner	4	0
Master's Ready Reckoner, edited by John Heaton ...	0	12
The East Indian Calculator, by Thomas Thornton ...	15	2
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1	12
A Sanscrit English Dictionary, by T. Benfey	40	0
Webster's Pronouncing Dictionary	2	8
Webster's Dictionary, small size...	0	12
Walker's Dictionary, small size	0	8
The Student's English Dictionary, by John Ogilvie ...	7	0
Webster's complete English Dictionary, Illustrated and Enlarged Edition	20	0
The Griffin's Adde-de-Camp, by Blunt Spurs	12	0
Horses and Stables, by Col. F. Fitzwygram	9	8
Social Morality, by F. D. Maurice	9	0
Picture Natural History...	12	0
Ancient Faiths Embodied in Ancient Names, in 2 vols. ...	38	0
Ollendorff's Method of Learning Italian	7	8
The Races of the N. W. Provinces of India, in 2 Vols. ...	22	8
Essays from the Spectator, by Addison	3	4
History of English Poetry, by Thos. Warton, B.D. ...	6	12
Works of Samuel Warren, in 3 Vols.	5	10
Manual of the Ancient History of the East, by F. Lenormant	3	8
Thomas Hood's Works, in 8 Vols.	25	0
The Seven Curses of London, by James Greenwood ...	3	12
Wealth of Nations, by Adam Smith LL.D., F.R.S. ...	3	4

192a July 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CAUTION.

SPEEDMAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for Children cutting their teeth. Pu[illegible]

BEWARE OF IMIT[illegible]

of this Medicine, and to observe, in e[illegible]

JOHN SPEEDMAN, CHEMIST, W[illegible]

are engraved on the Government Sta[illegible]

without which none are genuine. S[illegible]

Druggists in Bombay, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000, Divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs. 500 Each. First issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 5 0 each—Rs. 50,00,000 paid up. Reserved issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each being called up.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq., of (Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

FIFTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit the Accounts of the Bank for the half year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' Report.

During the period under review, the demand for money has never been great; and moderate rates of interest have prevailed, not exceeding six per cent. on Government Securities, and eight per cent. on Private Bills.

The Cotton season was late, and dragging, and the crops short one in the Berars, where the greatest number of the Bank's Branches are working. The Directors have not opened a Branch at Dhollera as yet, but they have occupied Ahmedabad as a step in that direction, and they now ask the shareholders to sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank in that city; and of another at Coompta, where, for a portion of the year at least, a good business may be done. The Directors have transferred to Hooblee, as the business town of the district, the Branch of the Bankhitherto located at Dharwar, but arrangements have been made to save from inconvenience the constituents at the latter town.

The balance sheet, including the sum brought from last half year, shows a net profit on the Bank's operations of Rs. 3,51,482-5-2, after payment of Income Tax at 2½ per cent. in advance, for the current year. Agreeably to the Articles of Association the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which will absorb ... ...Rs. 1,80,000 0 0

A transfer in reduction of cost of premises and furniture of 20,000 0 0
And the transfer to Reserved Fund of ... ... } 1,22,064 1 4
Which will thus be raised to Rs. 4,15,000 }
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of ... 29,418 3 10

Rs. 3,51,482 5 2

One bad debt has been made during the half year, and the full amount Rs. 5,920 has been written off.

The Directors subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the fund raised in this City for the purpose of receiving and entertaining His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and they are sure the shareholders will cordially approve of their having done so.

The Bank premises account has been increased in amount by the purchase of a house and furniture at Ahmedabad, and by the cost of new iron safes for that and other Branches.

In March last the Directors failing to obtain any answer of a satisfactory character from the Government of India, to the questions referred to in their last Report, and in despair at a lapse of fully two years and a half without any material progress being made in placing the Bank in the position guaranteed to it by Government, addressed a Memorial on the subject to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, which was signed by the principal Shareholders in Bombay and Mofussil. They are pleased to say, that they have only received an answer on one of the points alluded to, and that is not of a satisfactory character. His Grace the Duke of Argyll has intimated to Government that "on a full consideration of the circumstances attending the establishment, and continuance, of the Agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay, he has resolved to refrain from taking any step "towards enforcing the closing of that Agency." No clue is afforded to the circumstances which have induced His Grace so completely to change his mind, but the Directors are in hopes that the whole relations of the Presidency Banks with Government will shortly be revised and adjusted.

In furtherance of the Bank's interests, the Directors invited the co-operation in London of Mr. John Stuart, a gentleman well known to the shareholders, and thoroughly acquainted with all that took place on the Bank's formation; but, unfortunately, immediately after his acceptance of office, he was seized with a severe illness from which he has not yet recovered. The Directors will continue to do all in their power to protect the interests of the shareholders. They cannot believe that Government will allow the Bank, created and organized for the benefit of the (so-called) Presidency Banks, to remain much longer in its present position without a Charter.

The accounts of the Bank continue open to the inspection of Government Auditor, nominated for that purpose.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year; and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Henry Forman and Mr. Henry Maxwell having left the Presidency resigned their seats at the Board. Mr. A. J. Macdonald of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and Mr. R. Valentine Reid of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. have joined the Board at the invitation of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 72 of the Articles of Association. Mr. E. D. Sassoon and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy retire from office, and are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July 1870.

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1870.

We beg to submit the following report of our audit of the Bank's Books for the half year ended 30th June 1870.

We have compared the General Balance with those in the Balance Sheet, and have found them to agree. Statements rendered by the various Up-country Agents have been submitted to us, and the result of these is correctly shown in the General Balance Sheet.

We have examined the Securities lodged with the Bank for safe custody, and have found them to correspond with the Accounts of the same contained in the Bank's Books.

The Securities held against Fixed Loans and Cash Credits consist of Government Paper, Railway Stock Certificates and Goods in Godowns under Bank's lock and key. We have carefully gone through, and to the best of our belief they are sufficient to protect the Bank from loss.

A list of the Overdrafts has been submitted to us. They are amply secured by property in the Bank's possession.

We have inspected the Bills discounted and purchased and find them to agree with the account of the same in the Bank's Books.

We have also examined the Government Securities and specie belonging to the Bank, and find them to be of the value stated in the Balance Sheet.

We have counted the Cash, and have found it to amount to the sum stated in the Balance Sheet.

The Abstract of the Balance Sheet prepared for publication is correct, and the Profit and Loss Abstract shows the actual result of the half year's operations.

G. MANSON,
RUGHOONATH NARRAYEN, } Auditors.

Bombay, 15th July 1870.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE 1870

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital—						
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up			50,00,000	0	0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up			10,00,000	0	0	
				60,00,000	0	0
Bank Post Bills outstanding ...	.....			33,383	7	9
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	.....			1,36,49,135	15	10
Fixed Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	.....			14,33,975	8	10
Government do. Treasury General Balance ...	.....			1,26,43,634	6	2
Other Liabilities... ...	.....			89,635	4	2
Reserved Fund ...	.....			2,92,033	14	2
Balance of Profits and Loss Account ...	.....			3,51,482	5	2
				Rs. 3,44,94,222	14	7

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals...	.....			4,75,250	7	1
Cash Credit on do. do. ...	.....			15,92,215	11	1
Overdrafts	.....			7,0 0 0	0	0
Bills discounted and purchased ...	.....			70,97,385	0	7
Balances with Correspondents ...	.....			3,82,475	14	9
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price...	Rs.		4,50,000			
Do. do. at Oomrawuttee at cost price ...	Rs.		5,854			
Do. do. Ahmedabad ,,			7,885			
			4,63,739	0	0	
Less written off ...			20,000	0	0	
			4,43,739	0	0	
Furniture at the different branches at cost price			17,386	14	9	
				4,61,125	14	9
Stamps	.....			5,578	8	0
Stationery value on hand... ...	.....			6,000	0	0
Government Securities	.....			3,98,097	6	0
Adjusting account being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits and on Government Securities, also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings Bank, less rebate of Interest and Exchange.	.....			33,226	12	7
Cash and Currency Notes and Rupees on hand at Head Office and Branches ...	.....			2,11,55,888	3	3
				Rs. 3,44,94,222	14	7

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE 1870.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries at Head Office ...	7,694	8	0			
Auditors' fees... ...	1,600	0	0			
Directors' Fees	8,670	0	0			
Rent, Taxes and Insurance ...	4,712	15	5			
Income Tax	14,418	1	0			
Miscellaneous Charges. ...	10,332	7	9			
				1,17,749	0	2
Salaries at Branches ...	46,292	9	6			
Other Charges at Branches ...	48,770	10	1			
				95,063	3	7
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches	.....			33,640	3	11
Amount of Stationery used. ...	.....			4,762	14	7
Amount to Credit of Past Due Bills account ...	.....			5,920	0	4
Net Profit to 30th June 1870 ...	.....			3,39,085	1	8
				Rs. 5,97,069	7	11

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest received at Head Office & Branches...	97,938	15	9
Exchange do. do. ...	3,22,193	14	1
Commission do. do. ...	47,384	1	6
Discount do. do. ...	48,599	5	5
Interest and Profit on Government Securities...	77,123	4	
Profit on Bullion Operations	3,220	14	9
	Rs. 5,97,069	7	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1870.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half Year ended 31st December 1869	1,48,184	4	0
Balance at Credit of this account	3,51,482	5	2
	Rs. 4,99,666	9	2

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this account on 1st January 1870...	1,59,681	7	6
Net Profit for Half year ending 30th June 1870	3,30,985	1	8
	Rs. 4,99,666	9	2

E. & O. E.

Examined and found Correct,

GEORGE MANSON,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, } Auditors.
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant.

A. J. MACDONALD,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, } Directors.

Bombay, 13th July 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the deceased SORABJEE DOSABHOY SUBADAR CEASES with our China firm from THIS DAY.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1870.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Office of the BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation) has THIS DAY been REMOVED from 12, Elphinstone Circle to 90, Moody Street.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI, Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th July 1870.

RS. 500 REWARD.—The undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, having been stolen from my shop in Marwaree Bazaar, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, the above Reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the Stolen Notes. Payment has been stopped at the New Bank of Bombay and the Paper Currency Department :—

C	C	C	C	C	C
—24973,	—12592,	—24263,	—07362,	—21742,	—06896, —20979.
55	55	55	55	55	55

THACKERSEY SEWSA.

Office of Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Rampart Row, 15th July 1870.

BANK OF CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIVE, ANNAS TWELVE, per Share, WILL BE MADE on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their original Allotment Letters and Banker's Receipts two days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for the Promoters, Bank of China.

No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd July 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILLS.—HOLDERS of SCRIP RECEIPTS in the above Mills are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Currie & Nussewanjee Cama & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider what steps should be adopted in regard to the disposal of the Mills.

MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHAI,
Secretary, Arkwright Cotton Mills.

Bombay, 5th July 1870.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—Factory, Wares Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING Factory, are prepared to UNDERTAK

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened dull, with Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,645 and 1,640 respectively, but in the afternoon these shares rose to Rs. 1,655 and 1,660. Demands for Alliance and other Spinning shares continue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value ch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	180
27,000	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	130
67,000	250	p'.	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 8	Colaba Land Co.	1,655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Bruce Land & Fort Co. Ld	170
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
4,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Fort Canning	285

COMPANIES

				Akbar Cotton Press Co.,	2,175
				Albert Co. Kurrachee	805
				Alexandra Press Co.	540
				Apollo Press Co.	7,500
				Bombay Press Co.	2,225
				Do. New	500
				Colaba Press Co.	7,250
				East India Press Co	2,100
				Fort Press Co.	9,900
				Ganpati Cursanji Press	1,020
200	5,000	all		Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
300	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,200	5,000	2,400	400 ps	Karachee Press Co.	1,020
2,000	400	35	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	360
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,750
320	4,000	720	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.5	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	169.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	15.10.3	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

CALCUTTA.—14TH JULY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-6, 97-7 and 97-3, or 2-10 to 2-8 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-12.

5 per cents, of 1858-57, at Rs. 106-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, another time-bargain contract, at Rs. 1,470, for delivery end of the month.

East Indian Railway Stock, £630 at Rs. 247 per £50.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, 5 at Rs. 300 each.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 16th July, compared with the statement issued on the 9th July :—

LIABILITIES.	9th July.	16th July.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,0.0	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
	1,15,74,9.8	1,12,41,185
General Treasury Balance	1,61,87,788	1,55,04,363
Deposits at Head Office	15,38,271	15,38,311
Deposits at Branches	33,736	33,875
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,92,036	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	9,78,135	8,84,110
Rs.	3,67,55,714	3,53,21,880

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	40,87,621	42,15,650
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	4,60,471	4,89,971
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	26,09,128	24,71,487
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	69,51,876	56,44,500
Dead Stock 4,81,246		
Less written off 20,000		
	4,61,126	4,61,246
	8,450	6,772
...h Agents & Correspon-		
.....	6,53,931	8,26,092
.....	1,951	47,293
..., Cash ..... Rs. 20 Office	75,74,928	72,47,823
...ency Notes at He	90,71,431	87,35,654
..., at Branches	32,57,699	34,92,499
...O. and Branches ...	16,9.,189	16,89,491
Rs.	3,67,55,714	3,53,21,880

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Moore, Captain, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Panwell.

Hume, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Wetherall, Ensign, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 16th July, 1870.

Surgeon Adey, general duty, Bombay, is directed to proceed forthwith to Bhooj for duty with the 19th N. I., vice Surgeon Wakefield, reported sick. Dr. Adey will travel by rail and dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustanee according to the lower standard :—

Lieut. A. S. Woolley, 9th brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 2,072, Corporal J. Rayne, 18th brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 851, Sergeant P. O'Donnell, 1st battalion 8th Foot.

No. 595, Private P. Fleming, 1st battalion 8th Foot.

Lieutenant F. G. T. Welch, 108th Foot.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 8th July 1870 :—

Major S. Scott, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, Staff Corps, Assistnt Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

41th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. G. W. Macbay, 1st battalion 8th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be second Wing Subaltern on probation.

Lieutenant M. Tools, unattached, is transferred from Quarter Master, General Depot, Poona, to Quarter Master, Deolalee Depot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deolalee Dept. Order, dated 8th July 1870, appointing No. 1,702, Lance Sergeant John Nichol, 2nd battalion 1st Foot, Orderly Room Sergeant, vice Smith, reverted to duty.

53rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 3rd July 1870, appointing Ensign the Hon'ble E. Gifford, Assistant Instructor of Musketry.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 1st February 1870, directing Captain H. Phillipps, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Gabb.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. Nolan, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant T. H. Darton, (No. 2. battery 6th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant H. Rorter, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Morgan, in extension, to remain at Bombay, from 11th July to 19th August 1870, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon Major W. Peach to remain at Bombay, from 1st July to 1st August 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 12.)

Captain Robert Henry Cunliffe, Superintendent of Police in the Chingleput District, privil ge leave for three months.

Captain J. Vertue, R.E., Executive Engineer of the first grade, three months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, one month's privilege leave.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W. Porter, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, preparatory leave for one month.

Mr. G. W. Lewis, Supervisor of the first grade, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District and to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of that district during the absence of Mr. W. McQuhae on leave, or until further orders—with effect from the 20th ultimo.

Mr. James Dunning Baker Gribble, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant during the employment of Mr. F. H. Wilkinson on other duty, or until further orders.

Captain George Chrystie, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police in the Chingleput District.

Lieutenant Charles John Birch Harris, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Young, or until farther orders.

Mr. John Ewart Edward Agincourt Boyd, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Salem, during the employment of Lieutenant Harris on other duty, or until farther orders. These appointments will have effect from the 30th June 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to Government, having resumed his duties, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in G. O. G. 17th May 1870 is cancelled.

Lieutenant R. F. Taylor of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Kurnool District, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Lieutenant E. H. Walters of the Staff Corps, attached 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Surgeon-Major Ambrose Blacklock, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Deputy Inspector-General J. A. Reynolds, whose tour of service expires on the 3rd August 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Walter Fry, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the 29th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

The following removals and postings are ordered :—

Major H. O. Leggett from offg. 2nd in command 35th Native Infy, to rejoin his permanent appointment of Wing Officer 3rd L. I.; from the date of Lieut.-Col. G. Pringle rejoining his supt. of 2nd in command and Wing Officer 35th Native Infantry.

Major P. P. L. Stafford, from offg. Wing Officer 3rd Light Infantry, to general duty at Madras.

Staff Asst. Surgn. J. Henry, from late arrival, to Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Mysore Circle—to join at public expense.

Staff Asst Surgn. J. A. Shaw, from late arrival, to Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Presidency Circle.

Staff Asst. Surgn. H. Jagoe, from late arrival, to Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Presidency Circle.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Captain G. E. H. Beauchamp, from 1st Wing Subaltern 12th Regiment N. I. to attached to 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain H. H. Warrington, from attached 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to 1st Wing Subaltern 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. V. J. Mathias, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment N. I., to 2nd Wing Subaltern 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

The services of Captain C. Hayter, Staff Corps, having been placed at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal in G. O. G. No. 199 of 1870, he is "attached" to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, at Dorundah—To join.

Major C. J. Godfrey, Staff Corps, is appointed to do general duty at Madras.

22nd June 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 21st Native Infantry, appointing Captain G. Murray to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, until the arrival of Major Ferrer, or until further orders.

28th June 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 17th Native Infy., appointing Major H. C. Z. Claridge to assume command of the regiment—Major J. R. S. Henderson to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer—and Captain J. Lampen to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Colonel Anstey, deceased.

29th June 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 35th Native Infy., appointing Captain Broughton, to officiate as Quarter Master, without prejudice to his other duties until further orders, vice Captain Ris, who vacates on leave.

29th June 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 4th Light Cavalry, appointing Captain J. M. C. Galloway to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, on his being relieved from his appointment of 2nd Squadron Officer by Major Morris.

Leave of absence :—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of the D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery :—

2nd-Captain M. H. C. B. Steinman, from 24th May to 23rd November 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Riding Master C. Jones, from 20th May to 19th November 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

60th Rifles.—Ensign G. P. Gilbert, in continuation for two months—Ramandroog, s.-c.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Morton, 23rd Brigade, to England by the Overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant H. R. L. Morgan, No. 2 Battery 5th Brigade, for four months from date of departure—Neilgherries, s.-c.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant E. H. Walters, "attached" 9th Native Infantry, from 28th June 1870 or date of departure, for one month—Presidency, s. c., to appear before a medical board—under 1868 Furlough Rules.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Lord of the Isles	Craigie	London, April 14.
	Dirigo	Staples	Liverpool, April 4.
	Glen Sannox	Jenkinson	Liverpool, April 15.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 21.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Orifiamme, Hughes, to Liverpool.

Barque Queen of Ceylon, Godrich, to Siam.

The ship Dewa Gungadhur, to Singapore, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
14	French Empire	Clark	Sunderland
	Rangoon (s)	Lang	Moulmein, July 8

DEPARTURES.

July.			
14	Cashmere (s)	.....	.....
	Tenasserim	.....	.....
	North East	.....	.....
	British Princess	.....	.....

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on July 16.

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah	·595	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·2	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4	,,
Dew Point	73·7	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·921	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) ...	8·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	80·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	75·5	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, SSW, W.	412	miles.
Moment in 24 hours	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	10	68
Registered between 1st January and 10th July	25	58
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 17th July.	36	26

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

975 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Daffryn—Wallace & Co.
1241 Mary Scanhouse, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Smith—E. Bates & Co.
1341 Othonia, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1348 Teresa —— Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1366 The Douglas, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2016 China (s), Steward—Mails 20th July.
1999 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 27th July.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1716 Atalanta (s), Reynolds—W. & A. Graham & Co.
478 Chrysolite (s), Thomas—Wallace & Co.
719 Don (s), Watson—Finlay, Scott & Co.

TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

783 Apis (s), Voidich—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1158 Royal Family, Mathias—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

515 Martaban (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
699 Mula (s), Coates—Essa Calita.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

636 Ville d'Aigues Mortes, Giraud—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR RANGOON.

1030 Vicksburg, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

594 Dewa Gungadhur, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
479 Fatel Carim, Nacoda.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahmomed.

FOR PENANG.

374 Kustovie, Machon.

FOR HONGKONG.

3500 Deccan (s), Rennolison—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR COCHIN.

698 Mountain Laurel, Ellbeck—Blackwell & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

541 Southern Belle, Benson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1932 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
914 Armenian—D. Sassoon & Co.
1579 Asia (s), Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1576 Bolivar (s), Baker—G. F. Pim & Co.
560 Cannanore, Patrovilleau—Bomanjee Touche & Co.
827 Fez ff bance, Nacoda—Jacob Jumal
1278 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—W. Nicol & Co.
1134 Lady Rowena, Kinnear—W. Cooper.
880 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
933 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1533 Stockbridge, Ricketts—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

422 Queen of Ceylon, Godrick—Bandry & Co.

JOHORE TO CALCUTTA.

1089 Cavalier, Knight—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

1025 Burmah (s), Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome.
250 General Havelock (s), Drewitz.
259 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
360 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
390 Snipe (s), Robinson—H. Zenel Abadeen.
460 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Blay & Mackintosh.
535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan—Nacoda.
519 Futtay Shaw Allum, Nacoda.
605 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

P. & O. STEAMER.

1538 Emeu (s), Perrins.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Forte, Commodore Heath.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Campbell.
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt. (For Sale)
Hugh Rose (s). (In Dock)
Lord Elphinstone (s). (For Sale)
May Fyre (s), Warner.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.

NOT FIXED.

897 Adria, Large—The Captain.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.
423 Courier de Bombay, Reymer—Nowrojee Ardaseer Sons
654 Dirigo, Staples.
898 George Kendall, Hopkinson—The Captain.
963 Houri, Stapleton—The Dubash.
841 Iron King, Parry—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie.
607 Mars, Platts—G. F. Remy.
989 Maria Hay, Jones—Coupland & Co.
721 Pembrokeshire, Williamson—Blackwell & Co.
1153 Romania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1219 Squando, Driver—Jefferson Campbell & Co.
762 Stirling (s), Blake—W. Nicol & Co.
960 Tanjore, Cobbs—The Captain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BENNERTZ—July 13th, at No. 7, Elysium Row, the wife of F. H. Bennertz, of a daughter.

McDONALD—July 12th, at No. 20, Mott's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr John M. McDonald, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPENCE—BIALE—July 6th, at St. James's, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, R. Spence, to Alice, daughter of the late Captain John Biale.

DEATH.

ALLEN—July 11th, at Bankipore, J. Bedford Allen, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Patna, aged 42 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FREETH—July 8th, at Palamcottah, the wife of W. Freeth, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

LITTLE—July 9th, at Hyderabad, the wife of C. Little, Esq., Director of Music to H. H. the Nizam, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 6th, at Waltair, the wife of Captain Sidney H. Williams, 24th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

THE war between France and Germany, in one respect, will be waged under conditions altogether unprecedented. We do not refer to the military institutions of the two peoples, nor to the novel armaments of the rival armies, nor to the fresh adaptations of the principles of tactics; we refer to the configuration of the frontier, and the positions of each party on either side of it. The characteristic condition of the war just commenced is that the French frontier from the North Sea to the Moselle is absolutely protected from invasion by the interposition of an immense block of neutral territory. Thus the most effective line of attack, that through Belgium, upon Paris, is not available to an invading army. What we may call the open front runs in an easterly direction from the Moselle to the Rhine at Lauterbourg, and thence due south up the Rhine to Basle. Thus it faces Germany on two fronts, one looking eastward into the Baden and the Black Forest, the other looking northward into the Provinces of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine. It therefore forms a salient angle towards Germany, while the German frontier is a re-entering angle towards France. The characteristics of the frontier are that the eastern front on the Rhine is very strong both for offence and defence. From Huningen to Lauterbourg there are twenty-four redoubts, two forts, three strong places, and a fortress; one fort and one strong place destroyed, but easily rendered defensible; the defensive means being accumulated on the points whence the passage to the opposite bank would be most easy. Behind this array of works, at some distance from the river, are the Vosges mountains, formidable obstacles to an army. Strasbourg is a large arsenal in railway communication with Paris, and by other lines with Belfort, Lanneville, Nancy, Metz, Thionville, and Mezières. German writers on strategy admit that it would be most hazardous to attempt an invasion of France from Baden, and ever since the days of the Archduke Charles they have seen that the possession of this Rhine front in Alsatia by the French leaves South Germany open to their armies. It would, indeed, be difficult to find a stronger front or one better supported in the rear by art as well as nature. The other front is not so well defended. Lauterbourg, at the angle where the boundary turns away from the Rhine, looks into that river. Hard by is Weissemburg, but then there are Landau and Gemersheim in front of these. Further eastward the frontier is open; the passages through the hills and across the Sarre being in the hands of the Germans, and the French places, like Bitche, standing back from the frontier line and the river bank. But the angle lying between New Brisach, Lauterbourg, and Metz is full of fortified posts, great care having long been taken to place this part of France in a position that would most favour defensive operations, and facilitate an offensive movement either into the Rhenish Provinces or into South Germany. The lines of railway have been arranged expressly to link the fortified towns and strong places together, and to provide for the rapid concentration of troops and the prompt arrival of stores and supplies. The contraction of the front of operations to the space we have described, a space literally bristling with warlike apparatus, is the novelty in a war between Germany and France.

On the other hand, with the exception of the bridge-head of Kehl, opposite Strasbourg, and the fortress of Rastadt, which closes the Murg valley, the Germans have no defences on the Upper Rhine. From Kehl to the Swiss frontier the land is open to an enemy, who, if not otherwise prevented, could march through the Black Forest into the heart of South-west Germany. The German side of their southern frontier is not, west of Landau, covered by any fortress, save Sarrelouis, which secures the passage of the Sarre, a river otherwise fordable in a score of places. Luxembourg *was* the pillar of defence on that front, but Luxembourg is neutral, for the first time, perhaps, since it existed. The strength of the Germans lies in the grip they have of the Rhine. Mannheim, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne, but especially Coblentz and Mayence, all linked together by railways, constitute a stronghold not inferior to Alsace. And if the possession of Alsace enables France to push into South Germany from that frontier, the fortresses on the Middle Rhine furnish a good base whence an army might turn the Vosges mountains, and, by entering Lorraine, take the sting out of Strasbourg, and force the French army to defend its line of communication with Paris, and the line which unites Belfort with Mezières. On the other hand, the French, if they take the initiative, could, in perfect security so far as their communications were concerned, throw an overwhelming force into the Rhenish Provinces, or they might threaten these, and thrust their main body into South Germany. We shall soon see. The little German inroad to break the rail between Weissemburg and Lauterbourg—(*not* Luxembourg, as the telegraph says)—looks as if they intended to take the initiative, cross the Sarre, and invade Lorraine.

Up to the moment when we are writing not a hint has been given as to the course Austria will take or may have taken. It is difficult to believe that France has gone single-handed into this fight, and that there are no occult relations between Paris and the South German Courts. Of course, if Austria has allied herself with France, the war will certainly be waged in Germany, whereas if Austria remains really neutral, the war may be waged in France. Indeed, the conduct of this much-beaten empire is a cardinal fact in the impending struggle.

OUR daily contemporary, who now astonishes the Cotton Department by saying that he was not an advocate of their Bill, intimates that we are to have a fresh attempt to pass a bill for the special prevention of frauds in cotton. He does not wish to revive the subject "prematurely," and arrives at the conclusion that the time for dispassionate debate has not yet come. If he thinks that a time for what he calls dispassionate debate, by which he must mean a weak opposition to his views and those of the Cotton Department, will ever come, we undertake to say that he is mistaken. We feel as much interest in "doing all that can be [fairly] done to keep India's position in the new competition for the cotton trade" as he feels; we have no objection to "some method of general check, simple and prompt, and authoritatively laid down;" but we shall oppose, as we have opposed special legislation that goes beyond the cardinal principles of jurisprudence, and creates special, oppressive, and vexatious obstructions to the growth of cotton and to the trade in cotton. The press clauses, which, it seems, our contemporary did not advocate, since they formed part of the bill he did not support, were as bad as anything in the bill, except the clause which created a new species of fraud, called it fraud and punished it as fraud, whether it were fraud or not. And we still repeat that the press clauses would not have prevented captains from signing false bills of lading, nor adventurers from making profits out of scuttling ships. A bill of lading might contain references to press registers, but the cotton might have passed through several hands after it left the press, and if it had not how would the press registers show that the pressed cotton had been shipped? "The proposition—that the registration clauses would have rendered well nigh impossible the passing through the presses of cotton palpably inferior to its description, and that those clauses would have rendered the detection and exposure of false bills of lading perfectly easy, is one so self-evident that there must be a very 'dull season' indeed in quarters where it is disputed." If the fact, that our contemporary's statements are incomprehensible, implies a "dull season," we can only say that the dull season with him is all the year round. The weakest thing we have seen for some time is the attempt to press the Bombay frauds into arguments on behalf of the poor old Cotton Bill, which our contemporary did not advocate but which he now defends.

THE *Bombay Times* once more informs the native public that the English Government draws a tribute from India. He puts it in this way: "The discrepancy between our exports to and imports from France serves as one illustration of the special commercial disadvantage under which India labours in order to provide the annual 'tribute' required for her *imperial suzerain*." As the French Emperor is not the "imperial suzerain" of India, the English Government must be described by the grandiose phrase we have put in italics. We have to repeat, what we have said before, that the British Government does *not* draw any tribute whatever from India. The assertion of our contemporary that the British Government does draw a tribute is a mischievous invention calculated to create an unfounded prejudice, not only against the British Government, but the British people.

OUR correspondent "M." erred in supposing that no Commissioner for Bombay had been appointed to hear appeals from the Collector of Income-tax. Our attention has been drawn to a Notification in the "Government Gazette" of May 19th, appointing all Collectors to be Commissioners under the Act. The Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, is therefore the Commissioner in Appeal for Bombay.

SIR WILLIAM GREY left Calcutta on the 13th inst. on his tour in the eastern districts.

SIR SEYMOUR BLANE and Major-General Gordon, the latter accompanied by Captain Hume, are among the passengers who leave Bombay by tomorrow morning's mail steamer.

WE regret to learn of the death in Madras on the 12th inst., very suddenly, of Lieutenant N. D. McAllum, 37th N. I., from congestion of the brain. The deceased was buried with military honours in St. Mary's Burial-ground. Mrs. McAllum, the widow of the deceased officer, was a passenger per the Great Victoria (s. s.) expected hourly at Madras from England.

WE have been requested to give prominent insertion to the following announcements from the London "Times" of the 14th and 15th ult., viz.—

(DEATHS—*Times*, 14th June.)

On the 12th June, at Cheltenham, the wife of Major N. B. Thoyts, Bombay Staff Corps.

(BIRTHS—*Times*, 15th June.)

On the 12th June, at Cheltenham, the wife of Major N. B. Thoyts, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

Erroneously entered in the obituary on the 14th.

The announcement in the obituary of the "Overland Mail" of the 17th June (evidently copied from the "Times" of the 14th) is incorrect.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

GREAT MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE EMPEROR ASSUMES THE COMMAND.

LONDON, 18TH JULY, 12-45 P.M.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, will assume the chief command of the French Army, with Marshals Macmahon, Bazaine and Canrobert as subordinates. It is expected that the Emperor will start in the middle of the present week for Metz, where a corps of 120,000 men are assembling. The French are now at Thionville near Metz.

The Prussians have occupied a French village near Longwy.

The French Government has sent a threatening note to the South German States demanding an immediate declaration whether they intend remaining neutral or not.

The statement that Bavaria has joined Prussia is confirmed.

The French and Prussian Governments have notified to Holland their intention to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg.

The Dutch Government are calling out their levies.

The French papers assert that Italy and Denmark will remain neutral.

The European Governments are employing their efforts to localise the war.

There is no longer any difference between Spain and France.

THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN FLEETS.

A Prussian squadron of four iron-clads has left Plymouth sailing eastward. A French despatch boat followed.

The French fleet are hourly expected to pass Dover.

LONDON, 16TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat and prices were depressed.

Fair Dhollera 7½d.

The Bombay Mail of the 29th June reached Suez on the 14th July.

The Stowell has arrived from Bombay.

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS AT THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY morning having been fixed for the trial of Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, George Harriott, and Richard William Marks on charges of having destroyed the ship Aurora, the gentlemen summoned to serve on the special jury were in attendance at the High Court. A considerable number of spectators were also present, though not nearly so many as might have been expected. On the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Bayley) taking his seat, the following gentlemen were sworn as a special jury to try the prisoners—Messrs. Francis Mathew, Edward Luff Hawkins, Richard Martin, James Robert Kennedy, John Cameron, Henry John Phillips Thompson, Frederick H. Vining, George Ramsay Wilson, Charles William Hawkins, John Hill Perrins, Henry Peveril LeMesurier, and William Maidment.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) with Mr. Farran, appeared to conduct the prosecution; Elmstone and Whitwell were represented by Mr. Starling and Mr. Ladlam instructed by Messrs Thacker and Chalk; and Harriott by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co., and Marks by Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Cleary. Before the charges were read by the Clerk of Court, Mr. Macpherson intimated that Marks desired to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty generally. The charges against Elmstone, Whitwell, and Marks were then read over, and, after an objection by the counsel for all the three that the prisoners should not be tried on the charges under the English statutes and on the charges under the Penal Code, at one time an objection which was overruled by the Judge, the Advocate General in a lengthy speech opened the case. Witnesses were then called for the prosecution. While the first witness, Davidas Lallubhoy, was being cross-examined by Mr. Starling, Mr. Starling was about to ask the witness regarding the custom in Bombay as to signing bills of lading for goods before the goods had been received, naming as instances several ships which had been in harbour last year, when the Advocate General objected to the question, but his Lordship ruled that such evidence should be received.

The Court sat till six o'clock, and then the jury were removed to a Hotel. The case for the prosecution will be resumed at half past nine this morning.

A full report will appear in to-morrow's "Gazette."

A LESSON IN FINANCE.

THE "Friend of India" writes—"Whether there be deficit or surplus, the cash balances only are affected, and the merest tyro in State finance should know that they do not influence the ways and means of each year." We fancied that cash balances were ways and means, and very good ways and means too. What are they?

APPEAL TO GERMANS IN INDIA.

THE following appeal to the Germans in India has been made by the German Consul at Bombay :—

DEUTSCHE!

Der franzoesische Tyrann hat mit unerhoerter Frechheit unserem Volke den Fehde-Handschuh hingeworfen!

Deutschland wird wie EIN Mann ihn aufheben, und im Bewusstsein fuer seine Ehre in den Kampf zu gehen, Gut und Blut daran setzen, den uebermuethigen Franzmann zu zuechtigen und, so Gott will, die Welt von diesem Feuerbrande befreien!

Wir Deutschen in der Fremde, denen es nicht vergoennt ist mit in den heiligen Kampf zu ziehen, wollen unseren Bruedern im Vaterlande, die jubelnd zu den Waffen greifen, ein sichtbares Zeichen geben, dass wir mit treuem Herzen am Vaterlande haengen und sie in Gedanken auf ihrer Siegesbahn begleiten.

DEUTSCHE! Lass't uns zum Zeichen GABEN FUER UNSERE VERWUNDETEN HELDEN-BRUEDER IN DIE HEIMATH SENDEN! Lass't uns damit SOGLEICH beim Beginne des blutigen Strausses anfangen und so dem Vaterlande beweisen, dass auch wir fuer seine gerechte Sache begeistert sind!

Der Kampf wird schwere Opfer kosten, die Alle helfen muessen zu lindern, die nicht selb

some of those gentlemen who took notice of the day's performances should draw up a statement of the facts to lay before the meeting on the following evening. These gentlemen were Messrs. Allan, Danvers, and Cargill, who were decidedly favour-able to the bogie, as much more steady and powerful than the ordinary engine, and as furnishing a solution of the problem how to supply railways that will pay the districts and countries as yet unprovided with them.

The question of relative consumption of coal by the Fairlie and other engines is necessarily an important element in the problem. Mr. Spooner, the manager of the Festiniog Railway, tells us that there is a saving of 50 per cent. in favour of the double bogie Fairlie engine on the weight hauled. Mr. Roberts, of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, gives very strong evidence on the same point. He follows an elaborate detailed statement with the following epitome :—"it will be seen that the Progress (Fairlie's double bogie), with a consumption of 34 tons 6 cwt. of coal, hauls 6,660 tons in the same time as the Cyclops or Severn hauls 4,576 tons, with an average consumption of coal of 31 tons 13 cwts. ; or in other words, the Progress, with a consumption of 9·7 per cent. more coal, does 44·5 per cent. more work, the total cost for the Progress being 7·18 pence per mile run, while the average of the Cyclops and Severn is 6·34 pence. That is, the Progress does actually 44·5 per cent. more duty at an increased cost of only ·84 pence per mile, or the total cost of hauling the said 6,660 tons with engines of the Cyclops or Severn class would be £35 11s. 3d., as compared with £27 19s. 9d., the cost of haulage with the Progress."

The party arrived at Brecon on Friday afternoon.

It was originally intended to visit the Burry Port Railway on which the "Mountaineer" Fairlie engine is working and return via Brecon to test the "Progress" Fairlie engine on the 7 miles of 1 in 38 incline of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway ; but being delayed longer at Portmadoc with the experiments than was originally settled, it was deemed better by Colonels Dickens and Strachey to go to the latter place first, as the long incline of 1 in 38 more nearly approached the proportions of the inclines on the Ghauts,—their time being limited for returning to town.

The party therefore proceeded to Brecon, arriving Friday afternoon, when it was found that the "Progress" had broken an axle-box which could not possibly be renewed before Saturday afternoon. Consequently, the party had the afternoon and following morning to make little excursions to view the scenery from the various points of vantage ground. Brecon is beautifully situated, and the surrounding scenery is most charming—the valley of the Usk through which the noble river of the same name winds.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday it was found nothing more could be done to the "Progress" than get in a new axle-box, there was no time to examine and set the valves of the engine to which it belonged, and the result was that when steam was got up the engine, to use a rather common expression, went like a dog on three legs. All at once admitted that it would not be at all a fair trial to take the engine out in such a condition—it could not result in anything satisfactory to any one, but Mr. Fairlie begged that a trial should be made, because the question of steadiness of the Fairlie engine when running would at all events be proved, if the power could not ; he said, moreover, the engine would prove itself, notwithstanding the conditions of its valves, and that allowances could be made for this. Accordingly the engine was hooked on to a train composed of trucks of iron ore and one or two general goods waggons, the total weight was 144 tons 15 cwts. After running to Talybont Station, which is at the foot of the 7 miles incline, the engine was stopped in order to start from a state of rest ; the first half mile is 1 in 35, up this the engine pulled its train about 4 miles an hour, never slipping once. On getting to the 1 in 38, the speed was increased to about 6 miles an hour, which was maintained for about 5½ miles. At this point the trial train was overtaken by the passenger train. It was admitted on all that the worst portions of the line having been overcome steadily there was no need to delay the passenger train, consequently the pilot engine which followed the trial train was ordered to assist the "Progress" and get the train quickly to the passing station at Tarpantan ; this done, the "Progress" continued with its train to Pontstical Junction, where it left its train and returned to Brecon with the two brake-vans, Mr. Fairlie being anxious to explain the nature and working of the counter-pressure steam brake with which all his engines are fitted, induced Colonels Dickens and Strachey, Captains Stanton and Luard, and other gentlemen to go on the "Progress" to test, not only the power of the steam brake but the engine's steadiness in running. These with eight other gentlemen went on the engine, five being on the foot plate, and the others sitting on the tanks and bunkers. After passing through the tunnel coming down, Mr. Fairlie let the engine go down the bank, until a speed of between 50 and 60 miles an hour was attained, he then called the attention of the gentlemen to the fact that he was about to put on the brake. He did so, and the effect on the speed was instantaneous ; in fact, the engine was brought up in an incredibly short space, not a great many yards. This he repeated three times, much to the satisfaction of all present. So great was the speed at one time, that after the third time those following in the vans became frightened and applied their brakes and would keep them on, notwithstanding they were repeatedly assured there was no danger of running away—but the movement of the vans being altogether unlike that of the "Progress," *the one increasing in steadiness as the speed increases, whilst the other increases its knocking, jolting, and tumbling about* (Mr. Fairlie avers it is as the square of the speeds) it is not at all wondered at that their occupants became frightened.

The steadiness of the "Progress" at 30 miles an hour was most marked, but so also was it found on the "Little Wonder" when travelling at 35 miles an hour.

The test of the load under the circumstances was considered by all highly satisfactory, the party returning to Brecon perfectly satisfied with the results.

The gentlemen from the India Office finding their time exhausted, and being satisfied that to go to Barry Port would only be a repetition of the same satisfactory results, returned towards London on the Saturday, whilst Messrs. Wylie, Allan, Danvers, Cargill, Gilbert, Buchanan, Wright, Glover, and Dewar, accompanied Mr. Fairlie and Mr. Hobson to inspect and test the "Mountaineer" at Barry Port. On arrival here a train was found already formed and weighed, the engine, which is only 25 tons weight, fully loaded with fuel and water, started on a level about 200 yards long, when it reached an incline called 1 in 35, but which looked more like 1 in 25, several of the gentlemen present strongly asserting this to be so, but unfortunately no instruments could be obtained to prove it. This incline of 130 yards in length was gallantly surmounted by the little engine, which continued its journey nearly to the foot of the long incline of 1 in 45. The fireman had only been on the engine two days, having had no previous experience of firing ; the driver had only commenced work that day, and had never been over the line. It was decided, therefore, to let a young man who had been firing the engine for a short time drive it, because he knew the road ; there was not much to blame in the driving, although the speed at places was too great, exceeding 40 miles an hour, but the firing was exceeding bad, in the first place the fire was newly made and was very black when the engine started. Notwithstanding this, the man in his anxiety to do his work well, kept on shovelling in coal until the fire box was literally crammed with fuel. We saw this ourselves, as the fire doors were nearly always open, the man giving the fire no time to burn up—he was constantly either shoving a poker in the fire, or shovelling in coal. The consequence, as every one must know, was the engine lost steam rapidly ; when the train stopped near the bottom of the longest incline the steam had dropped from 150 to 105 lbs. Steam was again raised to 150 lbs., and the engine took the train up to the head of line about three miles from where it stopped, the ascent being at the rate of 1 in 45.

The time taken for the whole running from Pembrey to the top of the line was 22½ minutes, exclusive of the one stoppage ; the line is a little over 11 miles in length, and consequently the average speed during the journey was 30 miles an hour. Immediately afterwards it was decided to go back to Burry Port and return with the same train, Mr. Fairlie undertaking to drive, whilst the one who drove was to act as stoker. The run back to Burry Port was of little consequence, as the inclination of the road was mostly downwards, beyond that of still further proving the remarkable steadiness of the Fairlie engine whilst running. The Burry Port and Gwendreth Valley Railway is a most extraordinary one ; it is laid in the bed of an old canal, and although it is well known what canals are generally as to curves, yet the line is actually made to curve unnecessarily within the limits of the canal itself. A more extraordinary piece of railway does not exist. It is composed of curves and reverse curves, some of which appeared to be not more than the 2½ chain curves of the Festiniog line, many certainly did not exceed 4 chains, and the maximum not over 15.

On arriving at Burry Port it was found from the determined packing of the fire received from the stoker that two or three of the fire bars had dropped. By the time these were replaced it was clear we should not have time to go back with the load, having to catch the only available train for leaving at 5 o'clock. It was then decided to run the "Gwendreath," a tank engine with a very short wheel base, up and down a part of the line for comparison with the Fairlie engine. This was done once only, as the engine pitched about so dreadfully over the points and reverse curves that none but the two gentlemen, Messrs. Danvers and Cargill, would go on the engine. The train was increased by one waggon of coal, and the "Mountaineer" tried up the 130 yard bank of 1 in 30, having had 100 yards start on the level. The load was over 140 tons, exclusive of the engine, and the little thing whisked it up the bank in good style. The train was again let down to 50 yards from the foot of the bank, at which point it was started with the same result. Mr. Fairlie next brought the engine up to the foot of the embankment, so that one-half the engine was on the incline and the other half off.

The start was well effected, the engine pulling the load well for two-thirds of the distance, when the wheels began to slip and the train came to a standstill. The engine and train were again backed down to the foot of the incline and the same experiment repeated, but this time sand had been put on the rails. The engine started very freely, and, slipping very little at first, went along very gallantly and would have surmounted the incline, but when about three-fourths up, the buffers of the last waggon, in consequence of the extraordinary sharp curves and reverse curves, passed sideways beyond the buffers of the preceding waggon ; consequently, on trying to right itself from the reverse to the single curve, the last waggon was thrown off the rails and the engine had to be stopped, but not before it had hauled the waggon some 15 yards, although with the enormous increase of friction arising from a waggon being somewhat crosaways drawn against the sleepers. It was evident to all that the engine would have got over the bank easily with its train of 140 tons gross exclusive of its own weight, but for the waggon getting off.

The time for departing had now arrived, so that all had most reluctantly to run away to the train which carried the party back to Llanelly from whence they started for London, and thus ended the second most important series of experiments yet made with the Fairlie, every one of which in the most remarkable degree confirming those previously made by the Russian Commission, so ably reported in the *Times*, and proving beyond question that in the adoption of the Fairlie engine lies the future success of our railways.

The economy in working these engines has been already fully proved ; this is really very remarkable, and all alike who are employing the Fairlie engine are unanimous in the one item of fuel alone. Two out of three state it is 50 per cent., whilst on the Brecon and Merthyr line, taking the facts as given by the company from their own books, the saving is shown to be very great indeed ; for instance, the "Progress" (Fairlie engine) hauled 6,660 tons in 11 days with a consumption of 32 tons 6 cwt. of coal, whilst the "Cyclops" and "Severn," sister tank engines of the ordinary type, specially designed for the heavy gradients of this line, hauled 4,576 tons with an average consumption of 31·13 cwt., or in other words, the "Progress" consumed but 9·7 per cent. more fuel while it did 44·5 per cent. more duty.

KATTIAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 15TH JULY.

The rain is still holding off, and the consequences will be calamitous if rain do not speedily fall, as sowing operations have not been completed in several parts, and moisture is required to bring up the seed already sown.

The second Criminal Sessions of the year commence on the 25th instant. As yet three cases only have been committed, but none of them is of a serious nature.

A case of cheating in rather a funny style is pending before the City Magistrate. It appears a young woman of the Colee caste could not lead a happy life with her husband, and at the suggestion of some of her friends left his protection and went and lived in the house of a Brahmin family. There was a young man in this family who espoused a girl in another family and consented to pay a thousand rupees as dowry, purchase money, or whatever it may be called. The relatives of the young man passed the Colee girl off as a Brahmin, and offered to dispose of her for Rs. 700 to a male member of the other girl's family who was in want of a wife, and a mutual bargain was made by which, deducting Rs. 700 for the Colee girl, the amount of dowry was reduced to Rs. 300, and both the girls taken for better or worse by the Brahmins. A few days afterwards the Colee husband found out the whereabouts of his wife, and proceeding to the house of the Brahmin removed her *vi et armis* to his own place. The trick was then discovered and a prosecution filed against the parties who palmed off the Colee girl on the Brahmin, who it appears has besides losing his money lost caste also.

The Race Course is being extended and a Grand Stand more commodious and suitable being erected. This is very necessary, considering the large concourse there always is during the annual races.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China, Captain J. D. Steward, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Lieutenant-Colonel R Morton, Miss Bray, Mrs Heloham Jones and infant, Sub-Conductor J Hickey, Mr Herbert Parker, Mr Robert Parker, Lieutenant Charles E Bell, and Mr C Martin.

For Marseilles—Miss Jolliffe, Mr C C Bancroft, General Gordon, and Captain Hume.

For Suez—Sir Seymour Blane, Mr Angelo, Mr Rogers, and Mr. H Bell.

For Aden—Mr W A Kyte.

For Gibraltar—Captain Verschoyle.

BOMBAY.

The Aurora's Cargo.—About Rs. 298 was realized by the sale of a small portion of the Aurora's cargo on Saturday last.

The *National Paper* (Bengal) learns with regret that the "unhappy situation" of Kursondass Madhowdass at Bombay has led to the failure of a Bengalee mercantile firm in Calcutta.

Fall of a House.—On Sunday a three-storied house situated in Pathan Street fell in, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The house belonged to a Hindoo named Dwarkadas Munorjee, and was used as a warehouse.

Native Literature.—At a meeting of some Hindoo gentlemen, held last week in the house of Mr. Jayram Sowjee, it was resolved to open a library in the Fort with the object of collecting native works—a praiseworthy object.

A Native Editor Fined.—The proprietor of the newspaper which is published at Ahmedabad was fined the other day by the Deputy Magistrate of that station Rs. 200, for reprinting an Act without giving the name of the publisher on the title-page.

Stabbing.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Demedra Hopa, a Greek, a seaman of the ship Goleonda, was charged with an aggravated assault on Martin Morris, also a seaman, with a knife. There being no Greek interpreter in Court the Magistrate postponed the case and remanded the prisoner to jail.

Bombay City Bank.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the bank, in liquidation, was held yesterday, Mr. Barjorjee Rustomjee Mody in the chair. A final distribution of Rs. 3-13 per share was declared, and it was resolved that the affairs of the bank be considered as finally wound up. A sum not to exceed Rs. 3,000 was ordered to be distributed as compensation to the office establishment for loss of their employment.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade Baudstand this evening, weather permitting :—

Overture	Bauer and Dichter ... Suppé
Selection	La Strasiera ... Bellini
Valse	Wiener Chronik ... Strauss
Selection	L'Ile De Tulipatan ... Offenbach
Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera ... Strauss
Galop	Orphée aux Enfers ... Offenbach

The late "Suspicious Death" at the Lunatic Asylum.—The visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba met on Saturday in the Fort Police Court, in the chambers of the Senior Magistrate, to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the late "suspicious death" of a lunatic at the Colaba Asylum from his ribs having been broken. The meeting was adjourned till the 7th proximo. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

Aggravated Assault.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abdoola Syed Tar and Ahmed Cumal were charged with committing an aggravated assault against one Goolamkhan Curreem. On Sunday last the complainant was walking along the Bhosarees Mohla. Prisoners and two other men came up to him, and one of the prisoners asked him for two annas. He refused to give him anything, whereupon they both struck him with a stick on the head. A policeman came to the spot and arrested the prisoners. The Magistrate convicted both of them and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

In the High Court on the 25th [illegible] called for hearing before the Hon'ble [illegible]ley, in which Merbaee, widow and [illegible] the ate Dadabhoy Sorabjee Sunt[illegible]aff, land Postonjee Hormusjee Su[illegible]dant

The action was brought to set aside a certain indenture of mortgage which had been executed to the defendant by the plaintiff's husband on the 13th May 1867, on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation, and also to prevent the defendant from selling the mortgaged premises, and for an account and for return of certain documents and papers belonging to the deceased, which the plaintiff alleged the defendant wrongfully withheld from her. The defendant in his written statement denied the fraud, and submitted that the indenture of mortgage was executed to him by the deceased for valuable consideration, and after fully understanding the nature of it, and that the same was duly explained to the deceased by defendant's solicitor before execution. He denied having had in his possession any books or documents of the deceased. The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General appeared on behalf of the defendant, and the defendant being present in Court, and neither the plaintiff nor her attorney or counsel appearing, the Court passed judgment against the plaintiff by default under section 114 of the Civil Procedure Code.

SHIPPING.

The ship Hydree, 620 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and three hundred and sixty-two pilgrims.

The ship Diego, 634 tons, Captain H. Staples, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Glen Sannox, 1,580 tons, Captain John Jenkinson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon and Co.

The ship Lord of the Isles, 656 tons, Captain Craigie, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

The ship Oriflamme, 1,417 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 7,953 bales of cotton, 119 bales of wool, 300 bales of rapeseed, 70 cwts. of coir yarn, 88 cwts. of horns, and 110 cwts. of hemp.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH JUNE.

Dharwar.—From the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate we see that in some of the talookas there was a slight fall of rain while in others it was moderate. In some places the sowing of rice, &c., had been completed, and in others it was in progress. The district was healthy, except Antoor, where cattle disease was prevalent.

Sattara.—During the fortnight under report the fall of rain in Mahableshwur, Sattara, Joolee, Warra, Khundalla, Karegaom, Patun, and Kurar talookas was plentiful and seasonable. Sowing operations had commenced in all these talookas. In the rest of the talookas the fall of rain was scanty and partial. Sowing operations have been held in abeyance for want of sufficient moisture at some of the villages. The state of public health was good, except Sattara and Patun talookas, where fever slightly existed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—18TH JULY.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE VS. MANOCKCHUND TOOLSHYDAS.

The action was to recover Rs. 1,000, amount due in respect of a promissory note dated 19th July 1869, payable ten months after date, and executed in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant admitted the claim, and the Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount and costs. The defendant applied to pay the amount by instalments. Mr. Khunderao opposed the application. The Judge made an order to pay the money in a week as usual.

ROBIN SULLAMAN AND DANIEL SUCCOJEE VS. SAMUEL ROBIN AND MOSES ROBIN.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 577, being the amount of work and labour done by plaintiff as contractor in building defendant's house, and for materials supplied for the building under an agreement bearing date the 6th April 1869. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Mouls for the defendant. The case originally came on for hearing on the 16th June last, and by the consent of the parties it was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Wassodew Bapoojee. The arbitrator submitted the award on the 16th instant. The case was fixed for to-day, and the Court entered a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 548-8-8, the amount awarded by the arbitrator, and costs ; the plaintiff's advocate's costs, Rs. 30, was certified.

BAPOOJEE SUDOOJEE VS. BEDOCK CHIMAJEE.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 706, being money lent and advanced to the defendant, and for brokerage due on 375,000 bundles of hay as per their agreement. Mr. Asodia for the plaintiff ; Mr. Dulputram for the defendant. Mr. Dulputram applied to postpone the case as his client could not attend the Court on account of sickness. Mr. Amiroodih had no objection to the case being postponed, provided the defendant paid the costs of the day. Mr. Dulputram expressed his unwillingness to pay the costs, and therefore the hearing of the case was proceeded with. The plaintiff proved the debt ; and the Court entered a verdict in his favour for the full amount and costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—18TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.)

RE OOKUR MADHOWRAO.

The insolvent had served notices upon all his creditors except Pandurang Shewsunker. He preferred to be sworn and discharged except as to the claim of the latter. Discharged accordingly.

RE HENRY MARTIN.

This insolvent applied to the Court for leave to withdraw his petition, as he had settled with his creditors. There was no opposition, and the application to withdraw was accordingly granted.

RE DYAL KHIMJEE LALJEE THACKERSEY AND JEITHA CALLIANJEE.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for leave to withdraw their petition. A month ago application was made for an adjournment till to-day for the purpose of settling with one creditor only, who had persisted in declining to sign the trust deed to which the insolvents had succeeded in getting the signatures of all the other creditors. It had now been signed by all the creditors without an exception, and the insolvents wished, therefore, to withdraw their petition. The application was granted.

RE VUSSONJEE MORARJEE AND GOCULDAS LILADHUR.

Mr. Branson, for the insolvents, applied for an adjournment of two months from 1st August next, till which date the case stands adjourned. The petition was filed in one case on the 30th May 1870, and in the other nearly a month later. Accounts of the very extensive transactions of the firm had to be received from England and other distant places, and hence the application. Negotiations for the signing of a composition deed had been carried on, and a large majority of the creditors had signed the deed. Some of the creditors did not sign, and the negotiations had fallen through. The time now asked for was required for the amendment of the schedule generally. A renewal of the *interim* order was also applied for. The Commissioner adjourned the case for two months from 1st August next, with leave to amend the schedule generally and *interim* order renewed.

RE PACHOO TEJSEY.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for an opposing creditor, Mr Tyebjee for the insolvent.

This was an adjourned hearing. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,34,153, and the bad assets to Rs. 64,515. The grounds of opposition were numerous—concealment of property, vexatious suit, reckless expenditure, fraudulent entries in books, &c. One or two more witnesses were examined to-day. The Commissioner, in disposing of the case, mentioned the different grounds of opposition therewith. With regard to concealment of property at Cutch and a house at Mandavie Bunder, and the vexatious suit in the High Court, the insolvent had given explanations which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, disposed of those grounds. With reference to the allegation that insolvent spent Rs. 12,000 on his own marriage and Rs. 7,000 on that of his daughter, it turned out that he spent only Rs. 1,000 on both these occasions. Then as to the interpolations in the books, the opposition had not established that ground ; and the insolvent was, therefore, discharged.

DISCHARGES.

The following discharges were granted in the course of the day :—Shaik Ahmed Bapoosaheb Junjeerkur, a fireman, who had been in jail, liabilities Rs. 647, bad assets Rs. 448. George Cargill Gillespie, engineer, liabilities Rs. 638. Balcrustna Babajee, goldsmith, liabilities Rs. 1,053. Cursetjee Coverjee Metha, a writer, liabilities Rs. 2,518. Pascol Crusto, a writer, liabilities Rs. 586. Oodowjee Premjee, a broker, liabilities Rs. 37,340, bad assets Rs. 4,170, doubtful assets Rs. 2,277. Vizbooeundas Goverdhundas, a broker, liabilities Rs. 4,400. Dharmjee Jeevanjee, Pandurang Dhurmajee, and Succaram Hurrichunjee, a writer, a pensioner, and a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 1,059. Manockjee Adurjee and Manockbaee, carriagekeepers, liabilities Rs. 3,668. Jamsetjee Pestonjee, a dubash, liabilities Rs. 5,537. Goma Mahadjee, Ranoo Mahadjee, and Gunnoo Mahadjee, brokers liabilities Rs. 3,157.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—18TH JULY.

(Before R. H. Sidowell, Esq.)

Suspected of Theft.—Gungaram Sudoo was charged with having in his possession a saree and a rupee, and was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

Torturing.—Baloo Bahroo, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing a bullock, and was sentenced to pay a fine of six rupees.

Theft.—Abdool Tyeb was convicted of stealing four annas from the pocket of Bhickoo Appa, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—Gopal Pithamber was charged with stealing a quantity of firewood, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

KATTYAWAR RACES—1870.

ENTRANCES ON 1ST JULY 1870.

THE KATTYAWAR DERBY.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	b. a. h.	...	Durwesh.
" " ...	g. a. h.	...	Akbar.
Captain G's, ...	b. c. b.	filly	Disappointment
" " ...	light iron g. a. h.	...	Ardkinglass.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Craigforth.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	c. a. h.	...	Sunger.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Kulb Ali.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	g. a. h.	...	Akbar.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	c. a. h.	...	Sunger.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Kulb Ali.

H. H. THE RAJ OF DHANGDRA'S CUP.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	b. a. h.	...	Shureef.
" " ...	g. a. h.	...	Nazir.

H. H. ALI SHAH'S PURSE.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	b. a. h.	...	Durwesh.
Captain G's,...	b. c. b.	filly	Disappointment
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	c. a. h.	...	Sunger.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Kulb Ali.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF KATTYAWAR.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	b. a. h.	...	Jehangir.
" " ...	g. a. h.	...	Akbar.
Captain G's ... light iron	g. a. h.	...	Ardkinglass.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Craigforth.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	c. a. h.	...	Sunger.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Kulb Ali.

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S CUP.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	g. a. h.	...	Nazir.
" " ...	b. a. h.	...	Jehangir.
" " ...	g. a. h.	...	Akbar.

THE JEITPORE CUP.

The Thakoor of Palitana's...	g. a. g.	...	Chunda.
" " ...	b. a. g.	...	Durwesh.
Captain G's, ...	b. a. g.	...	Craigforth.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	b. a. g.	...	Kulb Ali.

J. A. GRATTAN, Honorary Secretary.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

Crustnarao Raghoba and Venayekrao Balcrustna Chintamon appeared at the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before John Connon, Esq., Chief Magistrate, in surrender to their bail to answer a charge of cheating, preferred against them by Mr Jefferson, of the firm of Jefferson, Campbell and Co. The case has been four times before the Court.

Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Feile appeared for the defence.

Crushnath Balcrushna said—I am at present a clerk to the firm of Cooverjee Sewjee and Company. I was a salaried partner in the firm of Balcrushna Sittaram and Company. I know defendant. The defendant's firm had an account with the firm of Balcrushna Sittaram and Company. I know one Vussunjee Jairam ; he is a broker. I made some payments to him on account of defendant. Nanabhoy's (last witness) book marked for identification is shown to witness. He says this is a rough cash book of the firm of Balcrushna Sittaram and Company. Referring to an entry on 12th Aug., I cannot recollect whether I paid Vussonjee Jairam 500 rupees then ; there is an entry in the handwriting of one Crushna Ambernath, a clerk in Hutchison, Dods and Company, of a payment of 500 rupees paid on that day. (Witness is referred to an entry of a payment of 3,000 rupees paid to Vussonjee Jairam on 14th August.) He says I have no recollection of having received this amount of Rs. 3,000. This entry also is in the handwriting of the said Crusnath Ambernath. (Witness is referred to an entry of date 19th August, showing payment to Vussonjee Jairam of Rs. 1,650.) I think the amount was paid. It was paid. I cannot say whether it was paid in my presence or not ; it was paid on account of defendant. The entry shows that it was a payment for cotton, that is correct. (Witness referred to entry of date 21st August, showing a payment of Rs. 2,062.) I know this money was paid to Vussonjee Jairam on account of defendant. (Witness referred to an entry in book marked [L] for identification of date 19th September.) I know Vussonjee Jairam was paid Rs. 100 for defendant. I paid it at the request of Nanabhoy, last witness, on the same day. I paid Rs. 1,000 to Vussonjee on account of defendant on account of cotton. I had no communication with defendant about this particular cotton purchased from or by Vussonjee Jairam. I had communication with them about Purshotum's cotton. I had no communication with them about any other cotton besides Purshotum's. (Exhibit H. shown to witness.) I believe I did not receive this. I swear that I never received this. It is in the handwriting of defendant, No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba. I can't say what the letter refers to. I understand the address, "My dear Bala" is meant for me. The first defendant always addressed me as "My dear Bala." I don't recollect that defendant No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba, was asking me for receipts about that time. (Exhibit O is shown to witness.) He says I never received this. I remember the defendant No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba, speaking to me of having gone to inspect cotton with Mr. Dumbell. (Exhibit R. shown to witness.) I received this letter. (Exhibit P shown to witness.) He says—I never received this letter. It is in the handwriting of defendant No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba. I never had any conversation with him about the non-receipt of letters from him to me. I recollect Crushnarao Raghoba, defendant No. 1, speaking to me about cotton going through Jefferson, Campbell and Company. I do not know why defendant Crushnarao Raghoba, defendant No. 1, wrote me such a letter. (Exhibit P.) I had a conversation about this cotton with Vussonjee Jairam in presence of defendant No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba, that is about the cotton going through Jefferson, Campbell and Company. I do not know where Vussonjee Jairam purchased the cotton, or what he paid for it. The conversation was all about getting receipts. The conversation was quite cursory. There was no other talk.

Nanabhoy Pandoorung said—I am a merchant I and a member of the firm of Balcrishna Sittaram and Company, I am the sole partner. I had up to the 24th February last a salaried partner named Crastnath Balcrushna. I know the two defendants. I have had transactions with them. My firm acted as their banker from 1st April 1869 to October 1869 or November. I made payments for them sometimes at their personal request, sometimes by cheques. I know one Vussonjee Jairam. He acted as broker in the purchase of cotton for defendants. This was in the months of August and September 1869 ; I know that he purchased cotton for defendants. They were shipping that cotton through Jefferson, Campbell and Company, I made payments to Vussunjee Jairam for the cotton purchased by defendants. I made the payments at the request of Crushnarao Raghoba, defendant No. 1, I have my books of accounts here ; the first payment I made to Vussonjee Jairam was on the 5th August 1869 ; this was Rs. 300. It was actually paid by the defendant No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba ; but at his request I made a debtor and creditor entry in my books of the amount. The first defendant Crushnarao Raghoba told me that this money was on account of cotton purchased from the said Vussonjee Jairam. The first defendant, Crushnarao Raghoba, said he was going to ship it through Jefferson, Campbell and Company ; the next payment was made on 12th August. I paid on that day Rs. 500 to Vussonjee Jairam at the request of Crushnarao Raghoba, the first defendant ; the next payment was on the 14th August 1869, Rs. 3,000 paid Vussonjee Jairam by my salaried partner Crustnath Balcrushna. The next payment was on the 18th August 1869, it was paid by the said Crushnath Balcrushna to the said Vussonjee Jairam. The next payment was on 21st August 1869 for Rs. 2,062, this was paid by me to Vussonjee Jairam at the request of Crushnarao Raghoba, first defendant, on account of cotton. The next payment was on 29th August 1869 for Rs. 2,000, this was paid by me to the said Vussonjee Jairam at the request of the said Crushnarao Raghoba, the first defendant. The next payment was on 19th September 1869 for Rs. 100, this was paid by Crustnath Balcrushna, my salaried partner. On the same day Rs. 1,000 was paid also by the said Crustnath Balcrushna to the said Vussonjee Jairam on the same account. On the 1st October there was a payment by Crustnath Balcrushna, my salaried partner, of Rs. 300 to Vussonjee Jairam on the said account. In stating these facts I have refreshed my memory by referring to books which I now show (marked for identification L and M.) Defendant No. 1, Crushnarao Raghoba, said that all this cotton on account of which my firm was then making payments to was going through Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Company. I made no other payments to Vussonjee Jairam except as I stated on account of the defendant ; neither I nor my firm had anything whatever to do with the selection or shipment of this cotton, I only made payments from time to time as requested by the defendants. Paper now shown to witness (Exhibit N) is in the handwriting of Crushnarao Raghoba, the first defendant. It is addressed to my salaried partner Crushnath Balcrushna ; paper now shown to witness Exhibit O) he says—this is signed by the defendant No. 1 Crushnarao Raghoba and is addressed to my salaried partner Crustnath Balcrushna ; another paper shown to witness (Exhibit P) he says—this is in the handwriting of defendant No. 1 Crushnarao Raghoba ; a paper is shown witness (Exhibit Q) he says—it is in the handwriting of the first defendant Crushnarow Raghoba ; a paper is shown witness (Exhibit R) he says—this is in the handwriting of Crushnarao Raghoba, first defendant. I know the defendants made purchase of cotton paid for through our firm, which was shipped through Jefferson, Campbell and Company. I know they purchased 176 bales from the said Vussonjee Jairam. I know also they purchased 711 bales from one Purshotum Megjee. I know defendants shipped all these through Jefferson, Campbell and Company. The first defendant Crushnarao Raghoba told me so. My firm made all the payments to Purshotum Megjee for the cotton purchased by him.

Mr. Peile declined to cross-examine.

The case was then further adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH JULY.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Geega Geena was sentenced to receive six stripes for stealing a silver ornament from the person of a girl.—Seewa Raghoo was charged with stealing two bottles of cocoanut oil belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—18TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 18th July, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th July, 1-42 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 13 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th July, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th July, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Karrachee	2 40	0 8
" Calcutta	5 41	0 28
" Madras	3 50	0 12

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 18th July, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inch 67 cents.

Carwar, 18th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·82, rainfall 75 cents.

Cannanore, 18th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·890, rainfall 82 cents.

Tuticorin, 18th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·82.

Mangalore, 18th July, 12 P.M.—Weather clear, thermometer 81.

CRICKET AT POONA.

12TH JULY 1870.

DETACHT. ROYAL FUSILIERS vs. THE 83RD REGT.

DETACHMENT 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pt. Hollingshed, b Fox	.. 7	b Dunne	...	.. 0
Pt. Williams, b Dunne	.. 20	b Fox	...	.. 6
Captain Waller, b Dunne	.. 20	b Fox	...	.. 0
Pt. Sharpe, b Fox	.. 24	b Fox	...	.. 12
Capt. Plummer, c Merthyr Collis...	.. 23	b Dunne	...	.. 1
Pt. Wynne, b Dunne	.. 0	b Dunne	...	.. 0
P. Green, b Collis	.. 18	b Fox...	...	.. 5
R. B. Mainning, b Fox	.. 0	c Collis, Fox	...	.. 0
Pt. Laws, run out	.. 2	b Fox	...	.. 0
Pt. Lee, not out	.. 7	not out...	...	.. 8
C. A. Atkins, b Fox...	.. 1	b Dunne	...	.. 7
Byes ...	.. 10	Byes	...	.. 6
Wides ...	.. 7	Wides	...	.. 2
Total...	12	Total...		47

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GALLERY OF INDIAN PORTRAITS.

"Speak of me as I am: nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice."

No. V.

JOHN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, Esq.

THE Honourable East India Company was a grand old Society, and had many virtues and praiseworthy qualities. Undemonstrative but thoroughly generous as a master, it was, on the whole, straightforward and faithful in its relations with Native States, and desirous, according to the lights of the day, of benefitting the masses subjected to its rule. The hour struck and it passed away: not, we think, as has been harshly said, because it was not equal to the crisis, still less because it had been the cause of it; but simply that the reason of its existence was no longer obvious, and times were dawning which required a new set of ideas. If a few conservatives, galled by the income-tax, irritated by English misapprehension and interference, and somewhat alarmed by the increase of administrative cleverness at the expense of administrative conscientiousness, look back at times with a sigh to the sober balance sheets of John Company; his slow but safe projects; his study of, and consideration for, the native character, and his desire that progress should be popular as well as beneficial,—these few, we say, are an insignificant minority, who will soon be as extinct as the object of their fond recollections.

But we of the strong, prevailing present can afford to be generous and forgiving at the grave of the dead past, and therefore it is with perfect calmness—indeed with some sense of humour—that we revert to one sin- [illegible] the excellent and departed John. His own civilians might [illegible] be hum- [illegible]uld for- [illegible]em like [illegible] settler, [illegible]l to in- [illegible] all peo- [illegible]ed, never [illegible]e burked. [illegible]rful con- [illegible]plonged an- [illegible]lled in the [illegible] one or two occasions, John [illegible]roll machine into action, and the intruder [illegible]und himself wafted over the unsympathising ocean. Most people have heard of this strange arbitrary prerogative from the blatant complaints of James Silk Buckingham, a Calcutta newspaper editor, who for many years kept up an incessant fire of invective against the Company, till a shell burst in his little fort in the shape of an expansive pension,—and all became henceforth silent as the grave. The present generation having suffered many things from the extravaganzas of his son Leicester, may feel little disposed to revere the memory of Silk Buckingham; but there is no doubt that he won the first battle for the interlopers, and that they have gained strength ever since. He was their Stephen, and their church has been figuratively planted in soil watered (figuratively) by his blood. The whole story now seems an impracticable fairy tale. It is impossible to conceive that the secretariat should wear a green uniform in Calcutta; yet so it was in those days. It is impossible to conceive why Mr. Buckingham's newspaper should not like the green secretariat to creep out in the evenings on the plain opposite Government House, and compare the secretariat so creeping to the palmer worm, or other aggregation of insects, destructive in habit and virent in hue: yet so is was. Still more impossible does it seem that the secretariat should grow infuriate with anger at this attack, should flush with desire of conflict—

"Making the green, one red.,"

and should apply for redress to Dictator Adams! yet it was so. And certainly more impossible than all, that, regardless of remonstrance and without thought of the destruction of a valuable property, Dictator Adams should seize upon unoffending Buckingham, and there and then shoot him for ever from the Indian Peninsula: yet this was so. And in many other places, as the readers of travels know, did Buckingham thereafter indulge in his descriptive and discursive vein; but as far as Calcutta went, he was finally extinguished, and appeared there no more, then or ever.

This, it may be said, was a long reign, which of course is true; but it is equally true that the Company never did get reconciled to the idea of the intruder, and only so lately as a year or two before the mutiny suppressed an edition of the *Flora Indica*, lest, as it was understood at the time, too great an interest should be excited in the unauthorized public to learn the plants and fibres much as they seem to promise success if made the objects of commerce. It would be beside our purpose to inquire how this antipathy can have arisen, but we may quite generally hazard the conjecture, that the influence, not always a beneficial one, gained in the last century by adventurers in native States, may have suggested a dread of the advent of persons over whom the Government would have only a partial control. Those who are curious in such matters may read in Mr. Keene's *Moghu Empire* of the Thomases and others who perhaps first stablished the dread.

But of the dread there is no question. It was a living, active principle, and may be found as a dried poisonous plant in our Statute Book at the present day. Only so lately as last August, Mr. Sumner Maine thus spoke in the Legislative Council:—"Very few Englishmen now in India are perhaps aware that, as a matter of strict law, they cannot, unless in the service of Government, live without a license at such places as Rangoon, Poona, Lahore, Allahabad, or at any of the Himaiyan Hill Stations, and that they must, when they land at Madras, Calcutta or Bombay, explain to some official the objects for which they come to India." Such then having been once the state of feeling on the part of the authority to the settler in India, we do not think that a brief sketch of a gentleman's career, who, beginning in the early difficult time, has lived on to these more liberal days, will be without interest, nor do we conceive our Portrait Gallery would be in any way complete if omission were made of a representative of the class. The very word *class* sounds out of date. Sitting at the Legislative Council Board, presiding over the influential Press of the country, managing the railways, spreading with trade and commerce to every town of note, clearing the forest, growing the tea, the sugar, and as of old the indigo, the intruders are no longer a class—they are the very kernel of the country.

Mr. John O'Brien Saunders is a member of a good Scotch family settled in Fife, and is connected with the families of Beckett and Tandy, both well known in this country. He came out to India many decades ago, but for the purposes of this representation it will be sufficient if the curtain is drawn up some five and twenty years back, when the subject will be found in a comfortable house at Chotwa, in the Allygurh district, pursuing his avocation of indigo planter. In those days, as in these, indigo planters were always on the verge of making large fortunes, and as frequently the golden fruit evaded their grasp, much as the apples did that of Tantalus. Nor were they less then than now troubled with the ryots, with engagements not kept, with lands not sown, with jealous zemindars, with overbearing talookdars: only there was one feature which no longer exists in the same degree—the conflict in which the indigo planter up-country was thrown were, mostly carried on then in the lower civil courts.

We need not be very virtuously indignant, at this distance of time, about the state of those courts; but the truth is they were not considered models of uprightness and integrity. And indeed it was generally understood that the functionary presiding did not take his seat on the bench till the character of the decision had formed the subject of some negociation, and could be predicted with a tolerable figure of certainty. The decrees and orders, therefore, of these courts were not looked upon as entitled to any great respect; and if the process-servers and other myrmidons of the provincial Themis had occasionally to pass a few days and nights in the garden at Chotwa, watching the barricaded door, and looking out against a charge of small shot in the calves of their legs, we may attribute whatever seems rough and lawless to the rottenness of the system of justice as then administered.

Sometimes suits were carried into the district courts, and finally to the old Sudder, and though intentions here were certainly purer, yet wonderful confusion reigned; and if a student of legal puzzels wishes to see a specimen of battledore and shuttlecock as performed in 1848 by three judges of courts at once, let him look up in the Reports for the case of Hakeemoonisan vs. Saunders, and he will have his heart's content.

We can imagine this sort of wild life, led a good deal out in the fields, must have had a great charm about it. Surrounded with the affluence of the town, with guns in the rack, and good horses in the stables, and wine and beer in the godown,—if the planter was a bit of a Robin Hood, carrying things at times with a high hand, and at others setting his civil court friends at defiance, he was a happy, healthy fellow, and on terms of friendship with many of the officials, though an open despiser of the Government, which tolerated his existence only, with a kind of grim forbearance.

The decade which terminated in 1850 began so prosperously for indigo planters, that few indeed would have anticipated the depression which marked its close. But times were really bad, and 1851 found Mr. Saunders at Delhi in charge of the *Delhi Gazette*, then published at that city and owned principally by Mr. F. W. Place at the time in England. During his incumbency, Mr. Saunders was fortunate enough to secure the services of the gentleman who now so ably conducts the *Englishman* and who was then on a visit to a relative in the Hills. There was, besides the *Gazette* itself, a weekly journal called the *Agra Messenger*, it being thought advisable to have a press at Agra to print the overland intelligence when it arrived *via* Bombay. This smaller paper was at one time conducted by Mr. Paterson Saunders, brother to J. O'B. himself, a man of considerable mark, known to the Indian public by his valuable reports on *Cotton* and other writings, the master of a vivid style, and the ready reciter, as well as the subject, of strange adventures in many lands. He was succeeded in his Agra charge by Mr. Hutton. It was whilst Mr. J. O'B. Saunders presided in the chair of Place, that the idea struck him of starting a magazine, and under his auspices and those of Mr. Hutton, was produced the first number of *Saunders' Magazine*, a periodical which, in point of typography and general get-up, was by far the best thing which had ever been brought out in India. It was supported by all the available talent of the day—by Harvey, Scott of Bombay, the brothers Spankie, the naturalist Hutton, and a few others who, under initials and pseudonyms, such as K., H. G. K., Augustus Howard, Paul Benison, &c., built their toy castles, for a few hours of ebbtide, in the sand. *Saunders* ran to four good volumes, and may be found in the British Museum, where amongst much that was transient and frail, the persevering student might still in its pages discover some papers of considerable research, especially one or two on the French Fabliaux and old Romances, and some excellent translations from the Spanish. The return of Mr. F. Place from England removed in due course J. O'B. Saunders, and was the cause of his appearing for the first time with any notoriety in Calcutta. Let us say in passing that this Place was as worthy and kind man, the son of the tailor whom Sidney Smith has immortalized—a tailor above all tailors—the friend of Brougham, Horner, and a host of the Liberal party of the day. The F. W. Place out here was not much of a writer, but a good *redacteur*, and one whose easy disposition, and rather pompous deportment laid him open to much mild banter. He was not the least touchy about his origin, but the wits would not drop allusions to the subject—the best being that of John Lang, who, on Place's departure for England, said the first sight of the *[Needles,* after so long an absence, would of course be truly affecting.

The intruder of those days was cradled in adventure; and therefore, if the next scene in Mr. Saunders's life was one which may strike sober people as romantic, it must be remembered that indigo planting engendered the notion that affluence is always just within reach, if one only had that luck which, after all, has sometimes blessed the confident, and may do so, who knows? again.

Now it became known in Calcutta that the great influx of strangers to Australia, who had gone there in search of gold, had caused in certain districts a scarcity of the common supplies and equipments of life. There was the medium ready, which could purchase stores and fittings and liquors and personal conveniences, but the things were not themselves present in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. They were coming from America, from elsewhere, but till they came, the highest prices would be offered for the simplest commodities. Would it not be possible to cut in,—in the very nick of time,—to charter a ship and supply these wants and cravings from the ample resources of Calcutta? It shall be attempted at any rate: and so the brothers John and Paterson Saunders, supported by the house of Martin, Pillans and Co., start for the South, in one of the first-rate ships of the Cape route, diverted, for this voyage, from its usual course, and full of hope and enterprise, and not indeed uncheered even by festal music, the floating bazaar leaves for St. George's Sound. Alas! it was a failure: the nick of time was *not* taken, the goods arrived a drug in the market, indeed they never reached the market at all, and we believe we are correct in saying that, amidst the multiplicity of things from door frames and roof rafters down to potted meats and tooth powder, the only article which was really remunerative was *chutnee*. And so, not a very long time elapsed, before the brothers Saunders were thrown again on Calcutta, no trace of the Argosy remaining, except in the bankruptcy of the house of Martin, Pillans and Co.

Men of energy, however, are not to be put down by shipwrecked hopes, and more especially in a country where, if reverses are not uncommon, emergence from them is equally common, and often final and successful. Behold we, therefore, J. O'B. rising Phœnix-like from his ashes, and taking a place in the commercial community as a member of the house of Larpent, Saunders and Co. Of this concern and its silk and other transactions we take no part of our plan to speak: it lasted till the mutiny, and then disappeared decently out of sight, as it had a very good excuse for doing, during the unparalleled difficulties of the day. Since that time Mr. Saunders has been chiefly known to the public in connexion with the *Englishman* newspaper, and it is not too much to say that it has largely owing to his industry and intelligence, that that journal has finally taken its place as the head of the metropolitan press. The wonderful history and tragic fate of Mr. Walter Brett, handsomest and most mysterious of men, are too recent for us to say more than that in circumstances of great difficulty, Mr. Saunders behaved with extraordinary self-possession and firmness, and established a position more secure than ever, on the ruins of a very determined effort to push him from his stool. How it is that Miss Braddon has not as yet got hold of Brett's romance as the groundwork for one of her sensational works is unaccountable: knowledge is when every source is ransacked for whatever it contains of the strange, the striking, and the sad.

Nor perhaps ought we to do more than touch, and that with the lightest hand, on a still more recent episode in Mr. Saunders's career. We have mentioned his good fortune in his early editorial career of meeting with a coadjutor whose education and talents were calculated in every way to supply such deficiencies as the rough and ready life of the factory engendered whilst it concealed. That coadjutor, after a literary career of some note in London, in a moment of chivalric enthusiasm for an honourable but a falling cause, established the now celebrated newspaper called *The Day*, and in his moment of triumph secured the services of his old friend in connexion with the City column. The rest may be told in a few words. Fortune of nature overruled by the most plucky of champions, and the dead past had best always be left to bury its dead, as nothing really effective can ever be made of the obsequies. All the belted earls in the universe can neither arrest, nor in any serious degree direct, the advance of the people, and reform could no more be stemmed in 1866 than it could in 1832; whilst the Partington of that period, mopping out the Atlantic, will remain the type of those ineffectual strivers who, blinded by the most creditable aspirations, forget that destiny is inexorable.

We have now brought down Mr. Saunders's career to the present date almost, and our last vignette of him shall be so he appeared standing up to return thanks for the toast of the *Press* at the 'Trades' Association dinner in February last. Few, looking on that portly form, whitened but unshaken by time, and listening to that mellow voice and Falstaff laugh, would think that fifty years more or less of Indian suns had done their work and yet been foiled. And what is to be said of the alleged unhealthiness of Calcutta, when a man of his time of life preserves all the activity, both of mind and body, which are necessary for the carrying out of an arduous profession? Well, indeed, might he say, as he stood surrounded by his fellow-citizens, and encouraged by their good wishes and cheers, that times had changed with the interloper since he was young, and that the non-official portion of the community was gaining in force and position every day. This is so: but does the Government really perceive it, and accept it as the inevitable at any rate, whether or not the wholly palatable, or the entirely approved? We scarcely know what to think. The slow admission to the Legislative Council of one or two able, but not very influential, merchants, looks so tentative—so exceedingly like playing with a popular element, just to see what it resembles when you are close to it! But this won't do. The time for bureaucracy is fast passing away: the men who prattle about departments, get up their facts, and begin learning the rudiments of finance and commerce when they have reached posts where complete knowledge of these subjects is necessary—such men are fated. The age condemns them, and if they do not recognize the signs of the times, the age will extinguish them.

We are quite sure that a day is fast arriving, when the tax-payers of this country will demand that the ranks of the governing classes shall be recruited with persons who are acquainted with those affairs which form the subject of Government. Why should authority wait to be coerced—why not call to its side and to its aid, men who can give valuable advice if they are asked for it, and who most certainly will give infinite trouble, sooner or later, if they are not. What is the practical knowledge on a variety of subjects of a man who has pottered through the departments, compared with that of one who has fought his way through fifty years of commercial collision and enterprise? Simply that of a pedant and a professor compared with that of a man of the world and of action. We do not deny that there is such a profession as administration, and that many people who have practical experience cannot administer. But that administration can be carried on without knowledge is simply absurd: there must be somewhere, whether in a leading or in a subordinate situation, some persons who understand the subjects on which administration is required; and if that knowledge is not available in the departments, it must be brought in from outside. Whether it is brought in with a shock which the departments will think very rough, or is introduced genially and generally, and in good faith, not in pretence, must depend upon whether our authorities understand or do not understand their epoch.

It only remains to add that Mr. J. O'B. Saunders is a married man, and is brother-in-law to one of the judges of the Calcutta High Court. He has a happy home in Kensington, and, surrounded by his children, enjoys, as the amiability of his character justly claims that he should do—the respect of his neighbours and the love of his friends.—*Pioneer.*

THE LAW AFFECTING CONTRACTS WITH NATIVES.

(*Englishman*, July 15.)

WE reported on Saturday a case which was lately decided in the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phear, one of considerable importance to the trading community of the country. The point in dispute was whether the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds applies in cases where both the parties, or the defendants only, are Mohammedans or Hindoos. We must state for the information of our non-legal readers that by the section in question it is enacted, that "no action shall be brought unless upon an agreement, or some memorandum of an agreement in writing, and signed by the party to be charged," in certain cases,—the principal of which are a guarantee for the debt, &c., of another person, and an agreement that is to be performed within one year.

It was urged on the one hand, on the authority of an English case, that this section does not render the contract *ipso facto* invalid, but is rather a rule of procedure, inasmuch as it merely affects and takes away the right to enforce a contract by an action at law; that it has been introduced into the Courts of this country as a rule of procedure in common with other rules of the English Courts, for instance the English law of limitation, which was held to apply in this country previously to the enactment of the Indian law of limitation; that it admittedly applies to European British subjects resident in this country, and being a rule of procedure, then Hindoos and Mohammedans are bound by it equally with Europeans, *i.e.* may rest their defence on the ground that they have not signed a writing as required by the statute, for the Court cannot vary its procedure according to the status of the parties; and this ought to so hold, in spite of the 17th section of 21 Geo III. c. 70, by which it was enacted that "the Supreme Court at Fort William shall have power to hear and determine all and all manner of actions against any inhabitants of Calcutta, provided that their inheritance...to lands...*and all matters of contract and dealing between party and party*, shall be determined in the case of Mohammedans, by the laws and usages of Mohammedans, and in the case of Gentoos by the laws and usages of Gentoos, &c."

This section was the main ground relied upon by the other side; and it was further argued that, even if this section is a rule of procedure in the English Courts, yet it is not such in this country, for as the plaintiff cannot of himself without a writing make a contract which comes under the statute effective, as it is impossible *ab initio* for him to enforce his rights, therefore the rule is different from other rules of procedure, the effect of which the plaintiff can, if he is properly diligent, avoid; for example, in the case of the law of limitations, by bringing his action within the time required by the law. The decision of the judges was that the section does not apply, but their judgments were rested on somewhat different grounds.

We confess we cannot quite understand the ground apparently adopted by the Chief Justice, which is that the Court is not bound by time decision of the English Court; for if that is to be adopted, the law of contracts in the High Courts would be different from what it is in the Mofussil, for no part of the Statute of Frauds has been made part of the procedure of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. Sir Richard Couch considers that the correctness of his view of the matter is borne out by the fact that the Statute of Frauds has never been pleaded as a defence hitherto by a Mohammedan or Hindoo. Mr. Justice Phear's argument is more intelligible.—He admits the correctness of the decision of the English Court, but considers it overruled by the section we have quoted from 21 Geo I. c. 70, saying that in where a rule of procedure affects the original right of the parties, it must, in the event of conflict, give way to the laws and usages of Gentoos."

We have gone into the arguments on the case somewhat at length, because we consider the point raised to be one of great importance, with the decision of which, and with the grounds of which decision, we must venture to disagree, as it overrides the authority of a case decided and acted upon in England. It thus setting a somewhat dangerous precedent, for if the laws and usages of a defendant are once allowed to be of more weight than English rules of procedure, where are we to stop? Will not the next step be to introduce new rules of evidence to suit the laws and usages of the natives? Even if the decision do rest on the ground that this section is a mere rule of procedure to be followed here, it will destroy the right of a plaintiff *ab initio*, it is contradictory with the converse case where a European is sued by a native. Here admittedly the section may be set up as a defence, and the native does lose his right *ab initio*, if, in his ignorance of English law, he allows a person with whom he is dealing to be dilatory in demanding without reducing it to writing. Surely this is not the kind of equity and justice that ought to be administered in our Courts?

We cannot but think that the trading community would welcome an Act of Council by which the application of this section and the 17th section of the same Act might be definitely enunciated to India, leading as it would to far greater certainty in their contract with natives.

LIFE IN LONDON—NOW AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(*Saturday Review*, June 25.)

IF the genus publisher is susceptible of a division, Mr. Hotten of Piccadilly has a species all to himself. He goes as near the wind as decency, even loosely construed, will in these days permit a bookseller, claiming to be respectable, to do. His publications, or a good many of them, approach that class technically called *facetiæ*, which fetch, or used to fetch, prices as high and rank as their contents. There is a faint flavour of cantharides in them, to say nothing of a full body of occasional indecency and slang. We are quite aware that the interests of high art may be pleaded by their reproducer for the publication of Girodet's extremely undisguised groups from Anacreon. The *History of the Flagellants* and a work on the Rosicrucians may plead an antiquarian justification. Walt Whitman and Mr. Swinburne can scarcely be called moral writers, and are generally thought to be prurient in their poems. We do not say that there is no philological or linguistic excuse for the publication of Captain Grose, or in the compilation of a Slang Dictionary. But altogether these works—and they have all been published by Mr. Hotten—do not compose a pleasant nosegay. Possibly Mr. Hotten may point to the other side of his account with the public, and may claim a considerable credit when he says that he is the publisher of works of Blake and Albert Dürer's *Passion*. Still, making all allowances, Mr. Hotten is responsible for reviving books which we would gladly see rot in their old obscurity, as well as for giving to the world publications for which the world can be none the better. In the former class we must place *Life in London; or, Tom and Jerry*, by Pierce Egan, a popular book of the year of grace—we mean disgrace—1821, lately reprinted in a reduced form, but by no means expurgated. Poor Mr. Thackeray is in some measure to be credited—or Mr. Hotten seems to wish to credit him—with some sort of responsibility for the re-appearance of Jerry Hawthorn and Corinthian Tom. Mr. Thackeray, in one of the rambling and inconsecutive monologues which he called *Roundabout Papers*, mentioned this Tom and Jerry book, chiefly as an antiquarian curiosity—very queer and very unreadable—but remarkable only for the pictures, which were by the brothers Cruikshank. Having nothing else to write about, Mr. Thackeray, we admit, let fall some *obiter dicta*, which might have been spared, about these illustrations of Cruikshank, which certainly do exhibit great, but in this instance sadly misapplied, powers. But Mr. Thackeray, we are certain, being a good and honourable man, and one whose writings contain no trace of corruption, would have been pained and disgusted could he have foreseen that his careless gossip about Tom and Jerry would be taken *au sérieux*, and that the result would be a new edition of a book execrable alike for its incredible dullness, its unblushing indecency, its coarse and vaunting animalism, and its recommendation of the most brutal and debasing pursuits which can degrade humanity, under the misapplied name of Life—whether in London or elsewhere.

In the year 1821 George IV. was King, and in that year Mr. Pierce Egan published in shilling numbers a book called *Life in London*, and dedicated it to His Most Excellent Majesty, on the avowed ground that he was an especially good judge of the subject, and that by his "education and early habits" he possessed familiarity with "Life" in all its aspects. This Egan was the writer of a book about prize-fighting, called *Boxiana*, and the chronicler of "the Ring" in the *Weekly Dispatch*. He had been introduced to the King "as the literary representative of sport." The character and design of *Life in London* were, we are assured, represented to His Excellent Majesty, who "heartily approved" of it and accepted the dedication. When *Life in London* was in the course of publication, the proprietors of the *Dispatch*, thinking they had secured a monopoly of Egan's blackguard powers, were much disgusted at its success, and dismissed their sporting editor. Egan immediately started a rival Sunday paper, *Pierce Egan's Life in London and Sporting Guide*, which, after some vicissitudes, was in 1827 purchased by a Mr. Bell—not Bell the *Bell's Messenger*—and still survives as *Bell's Life*. This Egan was an unmitigated Bohemian, and we believe that he may be credited with the invention of that style of pugilistic reporting dialect in which fights, when there was a Ring, used to be described in the sporting prints. The inventor of those choice phrases, "knowledge-box," "bread-basket," "bunch of fives," and the like, certainly made his mark, and a dirty one, on the English language—which language he was never able to write grammatically. His principal work, *Life in London*, is beneath contempt as a literary work. It is totally deficient in plot; his heroes have no character in any sense of the word; and their adventures are mere disconnected scenes and pictures of every conceivable and inconceivable haunt of profligacy, vice, and immorality. There is not a trace of wit or humour or comedy in their sayings, and their doings are a succession of adventures—mere animalism, as we have said, in the coarsest shape. Very few words will give the plot of the history of fabulous wealth and profligacy, anonymous, but known to his "pals" as Corinthian Tom, knocks himself up by debauchery, and goes out of town to recruit at Hawthorn Hall, the seat of his uncle. He brings back with him his cousin Jerry, shows him Life in London with the assistance of Bob Logic, an Oxonian on the loose; and the unsophisticated Jerry, having been duly turned into as great a blackguard as his Mentor and friend, only escapes from London to avoid incipient delirium tremens and brain-fever. The staple of the work is slang, and it is written in a queer mixture of prose and verse for which there are some French precedents, to say nothing of the form, and in most senses the spirit, of Petronius. As far as Egan's literary powers go, he seems to have formed his verses —which, as exhibiting some sort of power, are superior to his prose—on the style of Combe in his *Dr. Syntax*, and of Walcot, better known as Peter Pindar. Indeed we have an impression that some of Egan's verses are appropriated without any quotation from Walcot—for example, some very disgusting lines at p. 204. *Life in London* contains sketches, and very bad ones, of what we suppose were living characters. We identified, we think, Mrs. Coutts and Sir Henry Halford; but it is all very wretched, dull work, though as regards the matter it may have given hints to the *Age* and *Satirist* of days which immediately followed those of Egan, and one other particulars it is not without imitators in the *Reynolds* and *Police News* literature of our own. Royalty introduced to the world, *Life in London* had an immense and deplorable success; but senescent folk who can remember its publication tell us that much of this success was due to its dramatic reproduction at the Adelphi by a kindred spirit, Moncrieff, another Bohemian of the day. Be this as it may, Tom and Jerry, Bob Logic, Corinthian Kate, Dusty Bob, and Black Sal, "Almacks and All-max," "Milling a Charley," and the like, became, much to the disgrace of the age, household words half a century ago. Thackeray too is quite right in saying that the Cruikshank illustrations constitute the value, such as it is, of *Life in London*; but while we admit the power, versatility, and occasional pathos and vigour with which they depict scenes seeking with gin, oaths, slang, brutality, noise, riot, and indecency, we must say that they are very disgusting and vulgar. To pretend that either the book or pictures have any moral or deterrent purpose is absurd, and is a piece of cant and absurdity to which writer and artists would not have condescended. To mention the Cruikshank of their day with the name of Hogarth is ridiculous. The object was to represent profligacy and vulgarity with all its profligacy and vulgarity about it. This creditable object all concerned in *Life in London* attained. If they gave us a true picture of the London of 1821, all that we can say is that London fifty years ago witnessed a very detestable Life, and that no end, except a very vile one, can be gained by reproducing it. Our old wickednesses and sins may as well remain on the dunghill and be forgotten. Mr. Hotten, in the interests of art and archæology, thinks otherwise. Mr. Dumas, sen., we believe, had a very artistic reason to give when he opened the Camera Obscena in the Naples Museum, and Mr. Hotten may be well versed in rogues—and *Bell's Life*, true to its origin, advertises them regularly—of course as artistic productions.

Now as to the facts. Is the picture true? Did London fifty years ago present this hell broke loose which Pierce Egan and the brothers Cruikshank depict? No doubt the details are exaggerated, and the colouring laid on, but the things were there. We are informed that nobody at the time denied the existence of such scenes of Life. Byron's diary—and his life was that of a man about town—exhibits the very same blackguardism. He, too, was hail fellow well met with Cribb and Jackson, drank gin and viler liquors in bad company till he ruined his constitution. Like Corinthian Tom he patronized the Fancy, frequented green-rooms and theatre saloons, went out on "the spree" and "the lark," and sported precisely the same sort of coat and exhibited the same familiarity with slang and smut as Pierce Egan's hero. Byron's vagaries are inimitable. For their health is as regular as their regimen of fish, joint, and pint of sherry: the constitution when it does go is likely to go with a crash, and the mere suspension of their habits would throw the illness on their nerves. From the corner consecrated by tradition to Fogey and Mivins, where they may eat, are sure to be talking horseflesh. You have the men-about-town themselves up in books, and the others who fold themselves up in papers, and the row of tables whose occupants keep up a running commentary on the events of the day and the pictures for the evening, in gossip criminal, political, fashionable, operatic, and social. In a neutral club, with no special *raison d'être*, compounded of a certain range of ingredients, it is odd if men do not shake themselves up into a well-assorted salad, where, amid a great deal of the insipid, you have a good deal of the piquant, plenty of oil, with a dash of vinegar. In a literary club, you are apt to have cliques and enmities, rivalries and jealousies, suspicions and disinterestedness, a tone of epic proved so signal a failure, finds the room overawed by the presence of Peter d'Arc, the rising young somneteer. To Cracker, who has just let off a brilliant fiction of thrilling interest, the soups and sherry lose their savour when Slasher, whom he strongly suspects of fancying all it in the *Scorcher*, sets himself by his side. And Mandeville and Marcus Pole, who have got to loggerheads over their respective experiences of the tents and cities of Chinese Tartary, glare daggers and poison at each other over the wine-cup. At scientific clubs you are apt to find stones from early formations getting mixed up with your bread; logs of the Dodo and ribs of the Great Auk served to you by way of entrée and joint; you shiver in winter at the vagaries of the Gulf Stream you are immersed in, and are parched in the dog days with speculations on heat and electricity. The one thing you are sure not to be troubled with at university clubs is talk on science and literature, but the "dodges in the Hall and Quad," and of the Corinthian Tom at a certain ball at Haxell's hotel? We are not sure that in the way of popular institutions we should have much to boast of if the constrast were drawn between, say, street rows and mobbing a Charley on the one hand, and baby-farming on the other. Egan, who has now to the retired list or in the rounds of home and colonial barracks, like the objectless grind of a felon on the mill. And there is a freshness about dining-rooms where three-fourths of the diners are up from camp or quarters in a burst of holyday-making; when the air is fresh and crisp, especially since it begins with a late breakfast; when a good many hours are to be stolen from the night to lengthen it, and a 7·30 dinner is literally the German midday meal; when theatres are frequented with a keen relish worthy of the gods of the gallery, although for obvious reasons signs of enjoyment are suppressed; when subsequent suppers at Evans's—dinner notwithstanding—are substantial realities; when British brandy has to be drained in the Moorish halls of the Alhambra in despite of the canons of Islamism, and you have to tear yourself away from the witching houris of the stage to close a happy although somewhat fevered evening in enchanted gardens in distant Chelsea. In Oriental clubs you find a number of specialities suggestive of the gallant struggles of nature to be happy under unfavourable conditions, when long sojourn in torrid zones has tanned the palate, touched the liver, and left the digestive muscles limp and flaccid. The alliterative list of specialities—curry, cutjang, chilli, coffee, cheroots—carries you in spirit to the East, while in the course of conversation around deepens the illusion. More hospitable fellows you need not care to fall among, for their earlier lives have been passed in the active practice of that genuinely Eastern virtue, hospitality. You have the new clubs, whose special feature, according to advertisement, is that, being proprietary establishments, the liability of members is limited; and doubtless we should have had the ladies' club, had it not been for the difficulty of prevailing on female committees to superintend things so unworthy woman's mission as the club cookery and domestic arrangements.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

IX.—THE CLUBS.

BEFORE clubs were popularized, it was a standing assumption with the writers of penny serial fiction that they were colleges of Sybarites, whose members dined daily on all the delicacies of the season, and melted down pearls in priceless wines. Before the brightening of the lamp of knowledge, the colours laid on by these imaginative instructors of the masses have lost much of their extravagant tones. The bloated aristocrat, the Government hireling who drank champagne and the people's tears on £100 a year at the close of each illspent day, is become a phantom of the past, or haunts the present only as the creation of the fevered brains of jaundiced socialists. That delusion has vanished to give place to another still more extraordinary, because it is fondly cherished by those who have constant opportunities of disenchanting themselves. Clubmen of modest means conspire to preserve the hallucination that they sit down day after day to a table spread on the most economical terms compatible with comfort; and they pay 1s. 6d. to 2s. for a cut from the joint—or very few ounces avoirdupois—while beef and mutton sell at fashionable butchers' for less than a shilling a pound. Their pheasant or partridge, if they indulge in such luxuries, is served them for something more than they could purchase a brace for in Leadenhall-market. Their coffee is 6d. a cup, and their soupçon of cognac in sellzogutina glass another 6d., and they pay 9d. or 1s. for the use of plate and tablecloth, salt, and potatoes. And if they entertain a friend, their hospitality is taxed by raising that charge to 1s. 6d. or even 2s. a head, so that we must conclude the clerk of the kitchen lays in his salt at the rate of quinine, and pays for his potatoes as the price of truffles. Still if there is really hoped some one profits by it; deserving officials may have what the Americans euphonize as "stealings;" West-end tradesmen may be consoled for the encroachments of Civil Service Associations; sleek servants are fed as lavishly as they are clothed, and the prodigal refuse of the tables finds its way at last to the paupers of St. Giles's. So, pending reform, which is very unlikely to come until it is agitated for (rich men don't care to move in the matter, and poor men are ashamed to do it), habitués of the clubs must console themselves with the advantages they really get for their money. For there are undoubted advantages. You have society; and, after all, society is more than full economy, if you have any means at all. You have space—always space above you—and generally elbow-room, unless in the Derby week or some popular festival in the calendar. You have your servants, who know your wants and anticipate your tastes, and who consult their own far too much to excite themselves and you with the irritating bustle of the tavern waiter. If you are a family man, and desire to indulge yourself in "the feast of reason and flow of soul" as well as in mutton and pale ale, you must lay your plans beforehand, hunt up your friend through much tribulation and many disappointments, and finally entertain him. A club man of "clubbable" tendencies has only to go into the morning-room towards seven, run his eye over the faces, as he has done previously over the bill of fare in the dining-room, and pick his company like his dishes. If he is misanthropic, or bilious, or over-fastidious, he may select it in the library, invite an inmortal to a tête-a-tête, and treat his brilliant guest in as cavalier a fashion as he pleases. He may have Bacon to talk philosophy between the courses, and shake his sides after dinner at Rabelais by way of digestive. Writing anonymously, we dare to say we have found these to be much the pleasantest little parties, and we hold this to be the special superiority and charm of clubs. For it is brought home to you too frequently to be ever forgotten that the facilities clubs offer for society cut both ways. Each of them has its breed of bores as much as a matter of course as its staff of waiters—bores who go grubbing about the rooms, peering ceaselessly out of sharp restless eyes, seeking some solitary wretch they may charge and prostrate. A short-sighted individual can never grow into a bore of the first magnitude. He wants the dash that gives the self-confidence that will not be denied, and his prehas too many facilities of escaping him. Jawkins, with all his fluent dulness and dogmatic self-assertion, is perennial, and not to be written down by any number of Snob Papers. Like the monomaniac, sane and even prossic on all other points, whose delirious fancy persuades him he is Emperor of China, Jawkins regards himself as a profound politician, a brilliant conversationalist, an exceptionally well-read and well-informed man, singularly happy in anecdote repartee, and epigram. He lays down the law from the leader of the evening journal that you have just thrown aside with an assumption of originality that might impose on the writer of that article. Like a jackdaw—we must change the metaphor for the moment—he goes hopping about the place, eavesdropping and listening with his head on one side, picking up any stories, scandal, and stray jokes that may be going. With unblushing audacity he produces as his own the stolen materials, greatly improved in the process of appropriation. He forgets that jokes are like quills, only in condition when fresh cut; if he succeed in raising a laugh once, he tries the same bait in the same place over and over again, like the Thames punt-fisher year after year persistent in the identical spot where he recollects a splash some seasons back. In his most vicious form, perhaps, he is the veteran member of Parliament who frequents by choice a club not a political one. In political clubs there is a more general tendency towards boredom than elsewhere, but then they are like public schools, and men are apt to find their level. There our old friend has more than once been pulled up so short and sharp that even his hardened sensibilities feel the jerks and dread its repetition. Elsewhere he takes his swing, thundering out the law with all the authority of his exceptional position as a legislator. In serene contempt of the feelings of some score of peaceable gentlemen who wish to dine quietly in his neighbourhood, he denounces or applauds, as the case may be, the action of the Ministry, and bellows to the whole room secrets of State policy imparted by the wirepullers of the Ministry or Opposition. He blazes with the fire that falls him in St. Stephen's, and relieves his political utterances with soothing denunciations of the flagitious negligence of the waiters or the profligate maladministrations of the dinner committee. Like the draught from the door, he gets to be tolerated as an unavoidable nuisance, and men resign themselves to him as one of those flaws in the scheme of creation that are the penalties of our fallen state.

What strikes you in the club dining-room at dinnertime are the old familiar faces in the familiar corners. Since you last dined there yourself you may have gone the grand tour by Suez and Aspinwall, filled a diplomatic post in Central America with credit to yourself and your country, or been detached on ten years' Indian service. But there is old Mr. Fogey at the table by the window just where you left him, prosing away to his venerable Pylades Mumble, precisely as he used to do. The one may be a trifle greyer and the other may have dropped a tooth or two in the interval, but both have worn marvellously. Nor is it much wonder when you come to think of it—there is little friction in their placid lives. Having set themselves early in the century with tolerable activity to amass a competency, they sat down to enjoy it in middle life, and have kept their seats ever since. One and the other burrow somewhere in Bury-street, and come toddling round the corner at the regular hour, as much to punctually than the postman. If they have friends beyond the club walls they rigidly refuse themselves their society, and if they were to be missed from their accustomed place at seven sharp, you might rely upon it that a couple of cabs to various ends were imminent. For their health is as regular as their regimen of fish, joint, and pint of sherry: the constitution when it does go is likely to go with a crash, and the mere suspension of their habits would throw the illness on their nerves. From the corner consecrated by tradition to Fogey and Mumble, where they may eat, are sure to be talking horseflesh. You have the men-about-town themselves up in books, and the others who fold themselves up in papers, and the row of tables whose occupants keep up a running commentary on the events of the day and the pictures for the evening, in gossip criminal, political, fashionable, operatic, and social. In a neutral club, with no special *raison d'être*, compounded of a certain range of ingredients, it is odd if men do not shake themselves up into a well-assorted salad, where, amid a great deal of the insipid, you have a good deal of the piquant, plenty of oil, with a dash of vinegar. In a literary club, you are apt to have cliques and enmities, rivalries and jealousies, suspicions and disinterestedness, a tone of epic proved so signal a failure, finds the room overawed by the presence of Peter d'Arc, the rising young somneteer. To Cracker, who has just let off a brilliant fi